

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHEECZSEAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

REGD. NO. B 1035.

VOL. XVI NO 275-

BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9 1928

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES. (Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date	Steamers	Connecting at	Tons
1928			
10 Nov.	Mooltan	All	20,847
17 "	Ranchi		16,650
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpur	vessels	16,601
8 "	Maljo		20,837
15 "	Kazim	will	16,602
22 "	Malwa		10,953
29 "	Kalash-Hind		11,618
1929			
6 Jan.	Valders	now	16,082
13 "	Maljo		16,508
20 "	Maljo	sail	10,946
27 "	Maljo		16,530
3 Feb.	Narkunda	direct	16,572
10 "	Ranpur		16,401
17 "	Maljo	from	10,953
24 "	Maljo		10,602
3 Mar.	Maljo	Bombay	20,847
10 "	Kalash-Hind		11,518
17 "	Maljo	without	16,619
24 "	Maljo		16,588
31 "	Maljo	tranship-	20,837
7 Apr.	Maljo		16,650
14 "	Maljo		16,601
21 "	Maljo	ment	16,619
28 "	Maljo		16,088
5 May	Maljo	at	19,000
12 "	Maljo		10,946
19 "	Maljo	Aden	11,518
26 "	Maljo		16,572
3 June	Maljo		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st	2nd
London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
16th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
23rd "	Domala	8,441
30th "	Dumana	8,427
7th Dec.	Domala	8,441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £61	£112
	B £69	£105
	C £56	£98

SHIPPING



FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru	6028	31 Oct.	1st Nov.
Asaka Maru	8199	14 "	14 "
Kashima Maru	10000	28 "	28 "
Hakodate Maru	5403	15 Nov.	9 "
Hakone Maru	10500	12 Dec.	12 Dec.
Tamba Maru	5845	30 Nov.	26 "
Yama Maru	10700	26 "	26 "
Fushimi Maru	10036	Jan.	Jan.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.
@ Marseilles and London.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru	10400	15 Nov.	2 Dec.
Hakuna Maru	10500	29 "	16 "
Kitano Maru	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong Kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru	11790	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279, 23783. Telegrams: "YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928					
Date about					
9th Nov.	Naldars	..	Colombo	Straits	China & Japan
9 a.m.					
*30th "	Mirzapore	..	Straits	China	Japan
7th Dec.	Narkunda	-	Colombo	and	Australia
*19 "	Kidderpore	..	Straits	China	Japan
21st "	Morea	..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan	
1929.					
4th Jan.	Mooltan	..	Colombo	and	Australia
18th "	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan	
1st Feb'y.	Malaja	..	Colombo	and	Australia
15th "	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan	

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR
SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be
Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.
Foreign	Rs. 7.	

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on
payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms: CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the
advertiser is required, not necessary
for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their
names and addresses published will
be given a Box number. The words
"Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department,
"Bombay Chronicle," to be
used.

Answers to advertisements should
be addressed as follows—Box Num-
ber—Advertisement Department,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bom-
bay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements
are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and SECRETARIES,
working spare hours. Remuneration liberal.
Commission extra. Correspondence
INCUM-WAY, Delhi, enclosing 2/6
A. R1277

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2)
Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good
knowledge of English, Hindi and Games.
Knowledge of French will be extra recom-
mendation. Will be guided in all matters
of leave travelling allowance, security, pen-
sion etc. by State Rules. Apply with photo-
graph, (which will not be returned) and
without which no applications will be con-
sidered) before 1st December, 1928. The
PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness
Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.
A. 31313

POST-CONTROLLER OF PALACES.
Salary upto Rs. 15,000/- accord-
ing to qualifications. Must be well up
in the art of house furnishing, decorating
and catering. Will be guided in all matters
of leave, travelling allowance, security,
pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with
photograph and copies of testimonials
which will not be returned, and without
which no applications will be considered,
before the 1st December 1928 to the Private
Secretary to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHA-
RAJ DEV. Alwar.
A. 31333

WANTED—ACTRESSES any national-
ity for film work good model essential.
Apply in writing with photo to Savarna
Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road,
Kirkc.
R1286

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS,
and ACCOUNTANTS for branches
of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in
Bombay Province or Town. Please apply
Box No. 2500, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chro-
nicle."
A. 31391

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a young JAIN GRA-
DUATE, TUITION or PART-TIME
WORK. Commercial Correspondence,
Secretarial, Estate Management or Court
work, etc. Write Box No. 2203, Advt. Dept.,
"Bombay Chronicle."
R. 31276

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without inter-
est for 10 years in 1928. Compe-
cassment commences from
1st November for distributing loans
of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929.
Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list
of loans granted enclose two annas stamps.
BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE
LTD., Bombay 2.
R1278

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of
the British Standard Specification and
is certified by Government Test
House, Alipore to be cement of a
high order and recommended for all
classes of work. All enquiries and
orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.

CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
"Telegram:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCE-
MENTS, Legal and Public Notifica-
tions are published in these columns
at the following rates:—

Per Column.	
Inch per Insertion.	
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mifusil advertisers are requested
to send remittance in advance and
state clearly, whether they wish to
insert their advertisements in these
columns or in the classified short
advertisement columns.

P. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DIVALI TRAFFIC—1928.

THIS RAILWAY will run additional
trains conveying 1st, 2nd and 3rd class
passengers as follows:—
COLABA TO SURAT, SATURDAY, 10TH
NOVEMBER, 1928.

Departure 3-15 p.m. from Colaba halting
at Church Gate, Churni Road, Grant
Road, Bandra, Palghar, Dahamu Road,
Gholvad Daman Road, Udvada, Bilsar,
Bilimora and Navsari and arriving at
Surat at 8-35 p.m.

SURAT TO CHURCH GATE, TUESDAY,
13TH NOVEMBER, 1928.
Departure 1 p.m. from Surat halting
at important stations and arriving at
Church Gate at 6-57 p.m.
For further details, apply to Station
Masters or to the Undersigned's Office.

G. D. MOORE,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th November, 1928.
31330

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
STEEL TUBES AND FITTINGS RE-
QUIRED FOR WATERING ARRANGE-
MENTS. BHOORE GRAT RE-ALIGN-
MENT.

The AGENT, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria
Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the
supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with
specification and conditions on which ten-
ders will be received can be obtained from
the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel,
Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form,
which amount will not be returned. Ten-
ders must be submitted on the prescribed
form and the envelopes enclosing them
must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for
the supply of steel tubes and fittings for
watering arrangements. Bhoore Chat Re-
alignment". Tenders not complying with
these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the
Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on
WEDNESDAY, the 14th November
1928.

4. The result of the tender will be noti-
fied in the "Indian Trade Journal."
D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

1st November, 1928. 31316

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
BAYABAI, widow of Ebrahim Haji Ma-
hommed, Noormahomed Ebrahim Haji Ma-
hommed, Halimabai, daughter of Ebrahim
Haji Mahomed, Mustafa Ebrahim Haji
Mahomed, Mahomed Ebrahim Haji Ma-
hommed, Sharifa, daughter of Ebrahim
Haji Mahomed and Khatizabai daughter
of Ebrahim Haji Mahomed the last four
being minors by their next friend and
mother the said Bayabai, widow of Ebra-
him Haji Mahomed all of Bombay Ma-
homedan Inhabitants have contracted to
sell the undermentioned property includ-
ing 1/2 share of Esmail Haji Mahomed
to our clients, Dr. Abdul Kadir Sulle-
manji.

All persons having any claim against
or to the said property by way of in-
heritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien,
charge, trust, maintenance, easement or
otherwise howsoever are hereby required
to make the same known in writing to
the undersigned at their office No. 94,
Medows St. Fort, Bombay, within 14 days
from the date hereof, otherwise the sale
will be completed without reference to
such claim and the same, if any, will be
considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or
ground, situate at Chinchpokli in the said
registration Sub-District of Bombay, con-
taining by admeasurement 1211-2/9 sq.
yds. or thereabouts registered by the
Collector of Land Revenue under New
Survey No. 2508 and bounded as follows,
on the East by the property of Haji Fa-
zat Amin, on the West by the Road be-
longing to the Western India Spinning
and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., on the
North by the property of the said Com-
pany and on the south by the Kalschowdi
Road, together with the message, ten-
ement or dwelling house standing thereon
and assessed by the Municipality of Bom-
bay under F. Ward No. 1071 (6) Street
No. 31E and 31F.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1928.

CHITNIS KANGA &
MAZAGONWALLA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
31337

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
partnership heretofore subsisting between
Dhanji Raghavji and our clients Moorti
Poonja, Lalji Karamsey and Virji Sowji,
carrying on business as Building Con-
tractors and Suppliers of Sand, Rubble
and other building materials at Shroff
Building, Poibavdi, Parel, under the style
or firm of "Dhanji Raghavji & Co." has
been dissolved by mutual consent as from
the 23rd day of October, 1928, so far as
concerns the said Dhanji Raghavji, who
retires from the said firm. All debts due
to and owing by the said late firm
will be received and paid respectively
by our clients the said Moorti Poonja,
Lalji Karamsey and Virji Sowji, who will
continue to carry on the said
business. Dhanji Raghavji has
no concern or interest in the said
firm of Dhanji Raghavji & Co. and any-
one dealing with Dhanji Raghavji on ac-
count of the said firm will do so at his
own risk.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1928.

SOLOMON & CO.,
Attorneys for Moorti Poonja & ors.

Dand Nensay Bldg.,
Military Sq. Lane, Fort, Bombay.
31339

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
Mr. VERSEY RUTTONSEY has con-
tracted to sell the undermentioned prop-
erty in his capacity as the Mortgagee
thereof to our client ROWJI PANCHA-
RIA, who was declared the highest bid-
der and purchaser of the said property
at the auction sale, held on the 26th day
of October, 1928, by Messrs. Sorabjee
Gowajee and Co., Auctioneers, at the in-
structions of the aforesaid Mortgagee in
exercise of the power of sale vested in
him under Indenture of Mortgage, dated
17th March, 1924 and Further Charge,
dated 14th July, 1924, between Latif
Baba Kazi of the one part and the said
Versey Ruttonsey of the other part:

Any person having any claim or inter-
est in or to the said property by way
of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession,
gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise how-
soever is hereby required to make the
same known in writing to the undersigned
at their Office at Dand Nensay Build-
ing, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay,
and to the Assessor and Collector of
Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14
days from the date hereof, otherwise
the sale will be completed without any
regard to any such claim and the same,
if any, will be deemed to have been
waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Free-
hold land or ground with the message
tenement or dwelling house standing
thereon situate, lying and being at De
Lisle Road, in the Registration Sub-
District of Bombay, in the Island of
Bombay, containing by admeasurement
nine hundred and one square yards or
thereabouts be the same a little more or
less and registered in the books of the
Collector of Land Revenue under Old
No. 121 and 117 New No. 12035, New
Survey No. 42045, bearing Cadastral
Survey No. 818 Lower Parel Division and
in the books of the Collector of Muni-
cipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward
Nos. 1867 and 1869 (3), Street Nos. 863
and 865 (B) and bounded as follows:—
that is to say, on or towards the East
by the property of Church, on or to-
wards the West by the Government pas-
sage connecting with the road leading
to the Globe Mill, on or towards the
North by the property of Maneekji
Kuber and Karimbhai Tejibhai and on or
towards the South by the property of
Peerojshaw Jamshedji Joshi.

Dated this 8th day of November, 1928.

Messrs. SOLOMON & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

31338

Consult Well-known
Astrologer

Don't be hopeless, come and test your
luck. A famous Raj Joshi Pandit
LEKHARAMJI JHANSIWALLA, Astro-
loger and Palmist, has arrived in Bombay
who can give magic answers of Past,
Present and Future, holds many certifi-
cates from several Maharajas of his won-
derful work, will leave Bombay very
shortly. Horoscopes are also prepared
by examining the Palm and whole life
history is told.

Address:—
MADHAV BAG DHARAMSALA,
C. P. Tank Road, Post No. 4.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI.

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has
been prepared from the best, choicest and
richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful
properties in toning up the system. In
fact, it makes man a man. This valuable
medicine is used in large quantities not
only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs
and many of the nobility, aristocracy and
gentry in this country but it is greatly
patronized by people in all countries of
Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is
needless to expatiate upon the magi-
cal qualities of this invaluable medicine.

We recommend it especially to those per-
sons who desire to guard against debili-
ty. Suffice it to say that the use of
this medicine is recommended to those
who have any faith in the Ayurvedic me-
dicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills
Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CAME TO AVENGE—
SHE STAYED TO LOVE!

THE MAGIC FLAME

With your own particular Favourites—
the Dynamic Lovers of the Screen:

RONALD COLMAN

AND

VILMA BANKY

Novel, Surprising, Thrilling, Ro-
mance, with the Screen's Most Roman-
tic Lovers amidst the Swirl of the
Circus Ring and the Splendour of Ma-
jestic Settings.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL
COMEDY CO.

PRESENTS

LIDO LADY

The Brilliant Musical Play in 2 acts
Plan at Messrs. Rose & Co.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED

PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SEENA OWEN

JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT

IN

"SHIPWRECKED"

A thrilling photoplay of storm and
disaster at sea, tense and thrilling,
filmed in a raging hurricane off the
coast of California.

TO-MORROW

Saturday the 10th inst.

You will have an oppor-
tunity to See the first
wonderful picture of the

ARTISTIC

Picture Corporation

VASANT
LEELA

OR

The Sons of the Rich

featuring

An Undergraduate Star

Miss SHAKUNTALA

AND

A galaxy of Screen stars

Produced at

Kohinoor Studio

Under the personal Supervision of

Mr. G. S. DEVARE

AT

CINEMA
MAJESTIC

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AT 6-15 & 10 P.M.

NORMA TALMADGE

IN

CAMILLE

A MODERN

VERSION OF

DUMAS' LOVE CLASSIC

TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P.M.
A SPECIAL HOLIDAY ATTRACTION

OUT ALL NIGHT

WITH

REGINALD DENNY

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY

FOR

LOVERS OF MUSIC.

Specially for

THE DIVALI HOLIDAYS.

Hindustani and South Indian

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL

NUMBERS

ONLY TWO CONCERTS

by

SANGITRATNA PROF.

ABDUL KARIM KHAN

AND HIS PUPILS.

TIME:—

MONDAY THE 12th NOV. 1928

TUESDAY THE 13th NOV. 1928

In the Morning at 9 A. M. (S. T.)

TICKET RATES:—Rs. 5-12; 4-8; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2

and 8 Annas (including tax)

A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of
the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the re-
nowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris
has become the Mecca for lovers of the
occult from all over the world, the inter-
est which all classes of society display to-
day in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random
from thousands which this celebrated oc-
cultist receives from everywhere is an il-
lustration of the remarkable powers cred-
ited to him.

New York U. S. A.

It is now several
months since I received
your remarkable astro-
logical analysis of my
future together with
your personal advice
and guide. I am thanks
are hardly adequate to
express my appreciation
of the wonderful
benefits I have derived
from it. Your forecast has been truly a revela-
tion of accuracy and truth and your person-
al advice which I have followed has brought me
inestimable results. Like an open book
..... etc.

J. I. Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star?

TELLS YOU Your future will be happy?

FREE be happy in love - marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be

successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply

mentioning this paper with your name

plainly written your address and date

of birth (stating if married or

single with any other information you may

wish to give) an astrological analysis of

your life and future, by his remarkable

method, which with his personal advice

contains information that might well as-
tonish and amaze you. Write immedi-
ately, for a great surprise awaits you.

RAMAH folio 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne.

If you wish you may enclose 12

annas in stamps to cover postage and Sec-
retarial work. Postage to France is 3

annas.



Why Suffer? Use the world-renowned

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPENED UNCHANGED—EXTENSIVE LONG LIQUIDATION—SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—TRADE BUYING INSUFFICIENT TO ABSORB OFFERING—BUYERS HOLDING ALOOF—FUTURES 23 TO 17 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 7. The New York futures ruled distinctly easy with an insufficient buying power. There was extensive long liquidation in view of increase in Bureau's crop estimate. Southern Hedge selling was also free and only support noticeable was trade buying. Although dry goods markets are reported improving, trade interests are not inclined to buy largely in a declining market. Buyers are holding aloof owing to uncertainties of Bureau reports. The New York futures market opened unchanged with January 18.99 and prices declined on long liquidation to 18.82 by 11 A.M. There was slight recovery in the second hour and at noon January stood at 18.66. During the afternoon prices recorded a decline of 10 points on renewed selling pressure. The market closed at the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 23 points for near months and 17 points for distant deliveries. Spot Cotton prices were lower by 20 points to 19 cents. The New Orleans futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 26 to 25 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 29 points to 19.07c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—
New Orleans:—
"Less pressure to buy. Spot offering freely, basis cheap but textile trade improving. Expect Government estimate 13,800,000 Bales."
"Average guess 14,100,000, gaining 10,250,000 Bales. Speculative buying interest is large, but an decline look for buying by trade interests."
Garside:—
"Estimate crop 14,292,000 Bales possible range 14,100,000 Bales to 14,600,000 Bales. Ginning 10,241,000 Bales. Expect only moderate increase in Bureau."
Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—
"Easiness due to long liquidation. Expectation same increase Bureau crop estimate to-morrow."
Hentz:—
"Cotton: Further liquidation in consequence of uncertainty about ginning and condition report, trade buying the only support to market. Government Agricultural Bureau weekly report more favourable than expected, liquidation has been heavy, trade buying the only support to market, uncertainty about ginning and condition report checks general buying, continue think market may likely work to a higher level gradually."
Renter:—
"Market is nervous and irregular awaiting the next Govt. report. Prices declined on liquidation and Southern hedge selling."

N. Y. December Highest 19.03-01.
N. Y. December Lowest 18.81-23.
N. Y. January Highest 18.99 (opening)
N. Y. January Lowest 18.76 (2-57 p.m.)

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Nov. 7.
December	18.83-21
January	18.76-23
March	18.73-22
May	18.64-20
July	18.50-17
Middling Spot	19.00-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 7.
January	18.10-26
March	18.16-25
Middling Spot	18.07-29

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Nov. 7.
January	18.82
March	18.78
May	18.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 7.
January	18.82
March	18.78
May	18.67

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Nov. 7.
January	18.82
March	18.78
May	18.67

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LIVERPOOL

BUYING POWER LIMITED—LONG LIQUIDATION—SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES 11 TO 9 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool Nov. 7. The Liverpool futures markets opened 1 point higher and ruled steady with a scattered buying and prices were 2 points higher. During the afternoon prices ruled easy on long liquidation and Southern hedge selling. The market closed as at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales. Empire Cotton futures market closed as at a decline of 13 points with January 9.74 and May 9.77. Egyptian futures closed quiet but steady at a decline of 4 to 5 points.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

	(in thousands).	This Week	This Last Week	This Last Week
Week ending 3rd. Nov. 1923.				
Brought into Sight	769	6,250	6,521	
Receipts at U. S. Ports	348	4,112	4,032	
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.				
To Great Britain	152	478	310	
To Continent	229	1,443	1,615	
To Japan, Canada &c.	90	507	399	
Total	471	2,428	2,324	

World's Spinner takings of American Cotton	585	3,760	3,543
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	61	720	541
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports	2,050	2,369	
Stocks at American Interior Towns	1,044	7,196	
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent	1,661	2,110	
Total	4,755	6,615	
Last week	4,374	5,324	
Difference on week	plus 371	plus 281	
Stock of Cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)	555	1,607	
Exports of American Cotton to India	200	800	3,300

PRIVATE CABLES.
Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—
"Market easier an expectation of bearish Bureau."
Hornby Hemelryk:—
"New York members average guess 14,162,000 Bales. Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—
"Buying power very limited. Hedge selling. Long Liquidation."

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Nov. 7.
Day's receipts to all U.S. Ports	167,000
Exports to Great Britain	20,000
to the Continent	41,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
November	9.72-10
December	9.74-10
January	9.88
February	9.73-11
March	9.88
April	9.75-10
May	9.89
June	9.71-10
July	9.71-10
August	9.63-09
September	9.55-10
October	9.58
November	9.47-09
Middling Spot	10.25

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	300

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Nov. 7.
Scinde, Fully Good	6.80
Scinde, Fine	7.05
Scinde, Superfine	7.30
Bengal, Good	6.55
Bengal, Fully Good	6.80
Bengal, Fine	7.05
Omra, Good	7.00
Omra, Fully Good	7.30
Omra, Fine	7.60
Broach, Fully Good	8.30
Broach, Fine	8.55
Broach, Superfine	8.80

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 7. Following a decline of 23 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 337/8 for Broach A.M. delivery and declined to Rs. 336/8 on tired long liquidation. In view of the publication of the Bureau Report there was only narrow business and prices improved on better Liverpool opening cables. Rates at 4.30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 337/8.
Omra D.J. 300/8.
Bengal D.J. 272/8.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 8. The forward market ruled quiet but steady. There was only small turnover. Broach A.M. opened at Rs. 337/- and rates at 6.30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.M. 336 8 0
Omra D.J. 300 8 0
Bengal D.J. 271 8 0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 8.
Nov.	234.20 -1.99
Feb.	228.50 -0.90
May	228.70 -1.20

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 7. Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec./Jan. shipment value £8:12:6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment paid £17:6:13.
Rapeseed, Taria, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £19:6:13.
LINSEED.
London, Nov. 7.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment Hull sellers £16:17:6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment sellers £18:12:6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov./Dec. shipment quoted £18:17:6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 7. Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
December delivery sellers 28/7-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan./Apr. delivery sellers 28/7-1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 7. Copper, English Best Selected 72-5/8
Yellow Metal 82
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands 20-3/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge 13-5/8
Tin, English Ingots 229

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 7. Rozario Santa Fe, per lb., Cargoes.—
November shipment sellers 44.
Barietta Russo, per 63lb., Cargoes.—
Nov./Dec. shipment value 43/9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
November shipment paid 47/9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Not offered.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 7. Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C & F Calcutta.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/7-1/2
Jan./Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2
C & F Bombay.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4
C & F Karachi.—
Nov./Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 7. Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p.c.
7 days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p.c.

OILS AND CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Limited.)
Bombay, Nov. 8. Filtered Coconut Oil Ready Rs. 642/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.
Coconut Cake Ready Rs. 147/- per ton.
Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 7. Coffee, Fair Rio (Nov. 7, quality), spot 18.
LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 7. Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 8. B. C. Rate T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 2 mails.
NEW YORK.—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 274 1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2.
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 990.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 127 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123 1/2.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 188.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 176 1/2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 153 3/4.
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.
CROSS RATES.—
New York/London 4.84-7/8 7th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/7 9/16 8th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 15/16 7th inst.
London/Paris 124.20 7th inst.
London/Berlin 34.80 7th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.19-3/4 7th inst.
London/Italy 92.60 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold 7th inst. £4-4-11 1/2; 6th inst. £4-4-11 3/8.
Silver London Ready 7th inst. 26 5/8 6th inst. 26 11/16.
Silver London Forward 7th inst. 26 11/16; 6th inst. 26 3/4.
Silver New York Ready 7th inst. 58 6th inst. 58 1/4.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7th inst. 4-3/8 p.c.; 6th inst. 4 3/8 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 7th inst. 4 1/2 p.c.; 6th inst. 4 1/2 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2-1/2 p.c. 3 mos 3 3/4 p.c.; 6 mos 4 1/2 p.c. 12 mos 4-3/4 p.c.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 8. 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 78/5/6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85-2.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97-7.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1965-60 Rs. 94-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101-8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102-2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104-8.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/3/4 1945-55 Rs. 105/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 8. 3 months discounts 4-3/8 per cent
6 months discounts 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-1/4 per cent.
Three months 3 3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales:—
Receipts to date 7-11-28, 1928-29 14,12,000, 1927-28 43,19,000.
Receipts Yesterday 7-11-28, 1928-29 1,67,000, 1927-28 61,000.
Exports to date 7-11-28, 1928-29 26,43,000, 1927-28 24,64,000.
Stock at Ports 2-11-28, 1928-29 20,50,000, 1927-28 23,00,000.
Stock Interior Towns 2-11-28, 1928-29 10,34,000, 1927-28 11,36,000.
Stock Liverpool 2-11-28, 1928-29 3,55,000, 1927-28 9,30,000.
Visible Supply 2-11-28, 1928-29 17,45,000, 1927-28 56,24,000.
Quantity in Sight 2-11-28, 1928-29 62,50,000, 1927-28 65,20,000.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Decline in Bombay Burma MILL SHARES GOOD TONE

Bombay, Nov. 7. Cotton mill shares opened quiet but steady at about unchanged rates and after some improvement prices ruled easy on long liquidation. Tata Iron shares opened steady and improved on reports of better production during October. At the advance there was some liquidation and prices reacted. Indian Cement shares ruled easy on long liquidation. Bombay Burma shares opened quiet and declined on continued liquidation with a weak tone.

E. D. Sassoon shares opened at Asa 9-6 and gained one anna. Bharuch were steady at Rs. 13-8. Kasturehand opened at Rs. 15-4 and closed at Rs. 15, Khatau closed at Rs. 80, New City Mills were done at Rs. 90, Laxmi Cotton Ex. D. were done at Rs. 1,590, Ahmedabad Prantiy Railways opened at Rs. 920 and improved to Rs. 922-8; Amritsar Patdi changed hands at Rs. 132, Tapti opened at Rs. 701-4 and improved to Rs. 705, Siragunj Ralls were steady at Rs. 93-8, Sindh Light were done at Rs. 140, India Bank opened at Rs. 97-4 and closed at Rs. 98, Imperial Banks opened at Rs. 1,490 and closed at Rs. 1,492-8. New issues were done at Rs. 370, Union Bank were steady at Rs. 3-11, Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24-8 and closed at Rs. 24-10, Andhra Valley opened at Rs. 700 and closed at Rs. 691-4, Pref. were steady at Rs. 1,032-8. Tata Power opened at Rs. 512-8 and closed at Rs. 516-4, Tram Pref. opened at Rs. 69 and closed at Rs. 68-12, Surat Elec. were done at Rs. 142-8, Katni Defd. opened at Rs. 975 and closed at Rs. 980, United Cements were sold at Rs. 104, Punjab Ord. were steady at Rs. 15-14, New India Ince. opened at Rs. 23-8 and closed at Rs. 23-12, Jupitars changed hands at Rs. 11-6, Pref. were done at Rs. 11-12, Vulcan Ince. opened at Rs. 7-4 and improved to Rs. 7-7, Seind

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 8. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 382-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Beir Mill (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 841-4.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 501-4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 391-4.
Crecent (100) Rs. 136-4.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 137-8.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. pp) Re. 0-10-0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elmhurstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-1/2 771-4.
Finlay (100) 0, 110.
Framji Petit (1,000) 225.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 370.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 258-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-12.
Kasturehand (50) 15.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 198-2.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, 1525.
Madhewji Dharansay (200) nil, 50.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhewji Dharansay (100) nil, 50.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525.
New Great Mills (100) 0, 221-4.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 90.
Panabney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 213-12.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 491-4.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 355.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 55.
Simplex (250) 70.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, X.D. 451-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 120.
Tata Mills (500) 50.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2450.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 687-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aleok Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 352-8.
Beak Bay Baths (250) Rs. 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10 792-8.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. pp) 281-14.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) X.D. 262-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4 4-11-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 11-8.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd.

dia opened at Rs. 12-14 and closed at Rs. 12-12. Tata Steel Second Pref. opened at Rs. 86 and closed at Rs. 86-8. Port Canning Ex. D. were quoted at Rs. 630. Tata Constructions were steady at Rs. 65-4, Tata Oils opened at Rs. 29-12 and closed at Rs. 30, Bombay Telephones opened at Rs. 53 and improved to Rs. 53-8, Bombay Burmah New opened at Rs. 285 and closed at Rs. 282-8, B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4-9-6 and advanced

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 7. Bombay Dyeing 837, 41, 43, 41.
Century 390, 93, 90, 91.
Colaba 136, 37.
Crecent 137, 36.
Fazul 766, 68, 72, 67, 71.
Indore 370.
Madhewji 45, 50.
Nagpur 502, 1.
New Great 222, 21.
Pearl 491, 88, 92, 88, 91.
Simplex 10.
Swadeshi X. D. 453, 51.
Burma 810, 6, 800, 793, 90, 92.
Hydro 1,173, 70, 73, 72.
Tram 146, 46-14.
Doff 278, 80, 83, 80.
Ord. 79-8, 50, 80-4.
Bundi 23-4, 23.
Indian 378, 76, 78, 75.
Katni Ord. 273, 72.
Aleok 353, 52.

As. 2, Indian Bleaching opened at Rs. 237-8 and closed at Rs. 238-12, Aleok was steady at Rs. 352-8, Burmahs opened at Rs. 807-8 and declined on heavy liquidation on weakness of rubber and closed at Rs. 792

See the Eclipse at Nasik on 12th November!

THE G. I. P. Railway is running a SPECIAL TRAIN from VICTORIA TERMINUS to NASIK ROAD to enable 2nd and 3rd class passengers to see the Eclipse of the Sun at Nasik on November, 12th.

V. Terminus	Dep. 8-15	Nasik Road	Dep. 20-00
Byeulla	Arr. 8-25	Thana	Arr. 23-11
Dadar	Arr. 8-28	Kurla	Arr. 23-14
Kurla	Arr. 8-36	Dadar	Arr. 23-39
Thana	Arr. 8-45	Byeulla	Arr. 23-42
Nasik Road	Arr. 8-47	V. Terminus	Arr. 23-53
	Dep. 9-11		Dep. 0-3
	Arr. 12-25		Arr. 0-15

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2nd Class Rs. 8-4-0
3rd Class Rs. 3-0-0

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J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Rly.
Bombay, 8-11-28.

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FIRST TRIAL OF STRENGTH

Mahatmaji Condemns Assault on Leaders

"I WOULD ANY DAY TRUST LALAJI'S WORD"

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India": "Thanks. Assault unprovoked and deliberate. Received two severe injuries but not serious, one on left chest, other on shoulder, other blows warded by friends. Satyapal, Gopichand, Hanraj, Mahommed Alam, others received blows and injuries. No cause for anxiety.—Lajpatrai."

This was the prompt reply Lalaji sent me upon my wife to him of congratulations and enquiry. Lalaji earned the title of Punjab Kesari, i.e., the Lion of the Punjab, when most of the present generation were in their teens. All these years he has survived the title. For whatever may be said of him or against him, he still remains the unchallengeable leader of the Punjab and one of the most beloved and esteemed leaders in all India. He has been president of the National Congress, enjoys a European reputation and is one of the few public men who think aloud at the risk of being often misunderstood and more often being considered indiscreet. He remains incorrigible; for he cannot harbour anything in his breast. He must speak out just as he thinks. When therefore, I read the headline 'Lalaji assaulted' and discovered how and why, I could not help saying: 'Well done! Now we shall not be long getting Swaraj'. For whether the revolution is non-violent or violent, there is no doubt about it that before we come to our own, we shall have to learn the art of dying in the country's cause. Authority will not yield without a tremendous effort even to non-violent pressure. Under an ideal and complete non-violence, I can imagine full transformation of authority to be possible. But whilst an ideally perfect programme is possible its full execution is never possible. It is therefore the most economical thing that leaders get assaulted or shot.

FAITH IN LALAJI.

Hitherto obscure people have been assaulted or done to death. The assault on Lala Lajpatrai has attracted far greater attention than even the shooting of a few men could have. The assault on Lalaji and other leaders has set the politically minded India a-thinking and it must have perturbed the Government. I am loath to think that the local Government as a body knew anything of the contemplated assault. If they did and the assault was part of a deliberate plan as in the days of yore, it is so much the worse for the Government. Then of course the Government can only pretend perturbation. I would not mention such a possibility in ordinary

circumstances, but holding the view that I do about the Government—the view being based on experience—whilst I should be sorry, it would not surprise me if a discovery was made that the assault was part of a deliberate plan. I admit that the provocation, viz., the very fact of the boycott, no matter how peaceful, was quite enough without the fraudulent story concocted by the police. I call the police version fraudulent because I would any day trust Lalaji's word against a host of interested witnesses that the police can bring to its assistance. If I was not convinced that this system of Government is based on force and fraud, I should not have become the confirmed non-co-operator that I am. Indeed Loves Dickinson in his essay "War, its Causes and Cure" has shown from sufficient evidence that a war cannot be conducted without fraud. "Parli-Pass-n" this Government of ours which professes to hold India by the sword and whose foundations were laid in fraud cannot be sustained without either, except when it undergoes transformation and is based upon popular will and confidence.

NOT THE LAST OF BARBARITIES.
Nor are we to think that the Punjab incident is to be the last of the barbarities committed during the pendency of the Statutory Commission. The boycott of the Simon Commission is a continuing sore for the Commission and the Government. Sir John Simon and his colleagues cannot be contemplating this boycott with equanimity. They have not the courage to acknowledge defeat. The boycott itself has been given additional momentum by the unprovoked assault on the Punjab leaders. The Government will therefore feel itself bound to suppress the boycott by any means that it can command. The Punjab incident therefore I regard as the first trial of strength, the strength of non-violence against violence. Lalaji had no difficulty in restraining the vast crowd behind him in spite of the police provocation. And it throughout the stay of the unwelcome Commission in India, this non-violent policy can be successfully and efficiently carried out, the Government will find much of its occupation gone and the people would have had a striking demonstration of the effectiveness of mass non-violence. The moral therefore I would have national workers to draw from this incident is not to be depressed or taken aback by the assault, but to treat it as part of the game we have to play, to turn the irritation caused by the wanton assault into dynamic energy and harness it and utilise it for future purposes.

WHAT INDIA MOST SADLY NEEDS TODAY

COL. GIDNEY'S PLEA FOR RECRUITMENT OF ANGLO-INDIES

LAHORE, Nov. 7

"Cease to look upon yourself as a superior class of beings. You are but one of the peoples of India, members of the great Indian family. You ought to be proud of your motherland India, same as you should be proud of your European ancestry, but you should not strut off your European origin or belittle your Indian half." This was the advice given to the Anglo-Indian community by Col. Gidney (who is touring with the Statutory Commission as adviser to Sir Arthur Froom on Anglo-Indian affairs) at and "at home" given by the Punjab Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domestic European Association.

COL. GIDNEY'S OF RECRUITMENT.

He dwelt at length on the services rendered by his community in the telegraphs and other departments and said that judging from the recently published rules of recruitment into the Telegraph Department he visualised the prospect of the ultimate exclusion of his community from it. He criticised the recruitment policy of Government and said that this was not far distant when words of degree would be a thing of the past. What India was most sadly in need of to-day was men of character and personality—men capable of honestly discharging their duties and not a set of highly educated bookworms who developed their brains at the expense of the rest of their body. Government in its weakness was responsible for surrendering to the clamour of those communities who upto now had not sought admission to the services and whose one object seemed to replace Europeans and Anglo-Indians.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN S. E. MADRAS

POONA Nov. 8.

The weather remains dry over the country except for a few falls in Southeast Madras.

The chief amounts of rain are:—Victoria Point and Kodakanal half an inch each; Pamban one; Negapatnam two and Cuddalore a quarter.

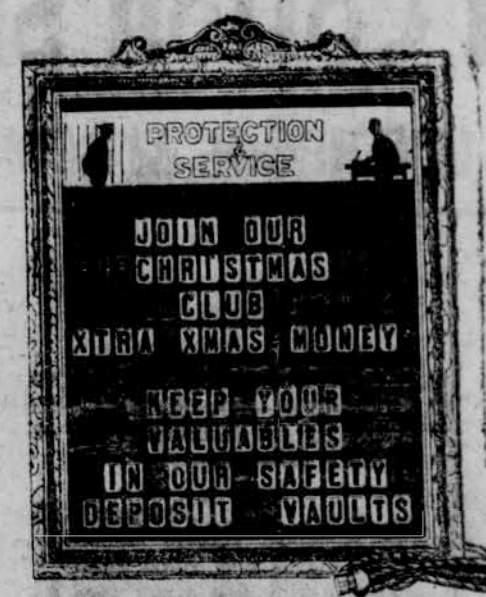
Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 8-11-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.969 inches (.032 above normal)
Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.880 inches (.062 above normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, .089.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.0 degrees (3.1 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.1 degrees (1.5 below normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 59 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 108 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 21 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy)—10 1

Bangalore.—An at-home was given at Carlton House on Wednesday night by Mirza Mahomed Ismail, the Dewan, to meet the President and members of the Age of Consent Committee. The Committee leave for Mysore on Friday.—A. P.



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Rs. 50,000

WORTH OF
GOODS
AT A COST OF

Rs. 50.

IT IS A

HY-LITE

THAT CREATES SUCH GREAT DEMAND

The only flasher sign of its kind which permits instant changes in its wording, slogan, and colour scheme.

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QUEEN'S ROAD, OPP. MARINE LINES, RLY. STATION, BOMBAY.



Nature meant all women to be beautiful

In complexion at least Nature meant us all to be beautiful. Every night while we sleep Nature meant our complexions to be renewed and refreshed because she meant the outer layer of skin gradually to disappear as it was worn out and dried by exposure and give place to the clear, young skin which is always growing underneath.

That's what ought to happen. Often it doesn't. Often minute particles of the old, worn-out cuticle clog up the pores and positively stifle the young, growing skin. Then complexions grow dull and patchy. The way to prevent it is to assist Nature in Nature's way by gently rubbing in a little of that wonderful Mercolized Wax. If every night before you go to bed you gently massage your face and neck with pure Mercolized Wax, then while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently, imperceptibly dissolving away every clogging particle of the old, weatherbeaten skin and giving the fresh, new skin a real chance.

In this simple, scientific fact lies the secret of most of our famous beauties. Their wonderful complexion is all due to their helping Nature to do its work, and you can do just the same thing. But be sure to get pure Mercolized Wax. No other else works in quite the same natural way. Any chemist will supply it.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Poppy Day.
First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Mooltan with the homeward mails sails at 1 p. m.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

MRS. AVANTIKABAI GOKHALE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale is standing for the next Municipal election as a candidate from "D" Ward.

SWISS ENGINEERING CO.

The opening ceremony of the Show Rooms of the Swiss Engineering Company, Ltd., sole distributors, Studebaker and Erskine Cars in the Bombay territory will be performed at Jehangir Building, 131, Esplanade Road, on Saturday (10th inst.).

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.
The annual social gathering and the "Saraswat Day" celebration will be held at the Jinnah Memorial Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay on the 11th, 12th and 13th instant when Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and Mrs. Vatsalchandra Chandavarkar will distribute the prizes.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Awa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p. m. on Friday, the 9th instant.

Mails for Uganda and Kenya Colony, extra per s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Thursday, the 15th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports, will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PAPER FOR MILL WORKERS.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Jhabvala, General Secretary of Mill Workers' Union presented himself before Dastur Chief Presidency Magistrate filing a declaration for another Marathi Labour Journal purely intended to agitate the cause of mill operatives of Bombay to be published under auspices of The Bombay Mill Workers' Union. The first number will be out in the course of the next week.

FIRST LADIES' MUSIC CONFERENCE.

A preliminary meeting of ladies interested in music was held at Hira House Sandhurst Road, on Wednesday last, under the presidency of Mrs. Ramabai Palsker and it was decided to hold the first Ladies' Conference in Bombay during the 3rd or 4th week of November 1928. All interested ladies are cordially invited to attend the second meeting to be held on Wednesday (the 14th inst.), at 3 p. m. at Hira House (3rd floor) Sandhurst Road.

WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications duly proposed and seconded from the members of the above Committee intending to attend The Calcutta Congress as delegates are invited and will be received at The Committee's office, 64th Kawarua Building (2nd floor) near Tram Terminus, Parel, till 8 p. m. (S. T.) on 16th November 1928 (Friday). In case of a contest, Election will take place on Sunday (the 25th inst.) between the hours of 11 a. m. to 5 p. m. (S. T.).

MISS BRUCE'S APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—
"The Government of Bombay have confirmed the appointment made by the Director of Public Instruction of Miss Clara Bruce in place of Mrs. Gulbai H. Warden as one of the members of the Committee appointed to select authors to compose vernacular books in domestic science. This appointment has been necessitated on account of the ill health of Mrs. Warden who has been unable to work on the Committee."

FREE MATERNITY HOME FOR DAWOODI BOHRA COMMUNITY.

In memory of the late Mr. Noorbhoy Jeevanji Maunswala, special arrangements for a free Maternity Home for Dawoodi Bohra ladies has been made with effect from to-day (Friday), at the Parekh Hospital on Sandhurst Road. Those intending to avail themselves of the said free arrangement, are requested to have a pass from the Trustees for late Noorbhoy Jeevanji Maunswala, Currimbhoy Building, Khair Bazar, Mandvi. The names of the Trustees are (1) Husseinbhai Jeevanji, (2) Mohamedally Allibhoy, (3) Currimbhoy Allibhoy, (4) Jeevanji Currimji.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 3rd instant arrived at Aden at 1.30 p. m. on the 7th instant and left there at 5 p. m. the same day.
The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Banpara" with the mails from London

MILL INQUIRY COMMITTEE

SIR J. KAY'S EVIDENCE

Meeting again on Thursday at the Secretariat, the Bombay Mill Strike Inquiry Committee examined Sir Joseph Kay as regards justification of the standardisation scheme. The witness told the Committee that the Mill-owners' Association had collected mass of information and statistics from the various mills in the city before drafting their standardisation scheme. The scheme was originally prepared by a Sub-Committee, but it was afterwards approved of by the Association. He would assure the Committee that the scheme was drawn out with proper care and after a good deal of consideration. The Labour point of view was urged by several members, and it was sufficiently considered. As a whole the scheme was fair and reasonable. No doubt, there was ample justification for the moderate wage-cut which was proposed in the scheme.

One point of justification was that a weaver was getting much more than a spinner with the result that there was disparity in wages. There was really no reason why a weaver should get higher wages than a spinner. One of the reasons why such a disparity existed at all was that for a number of years the mill industry in Bombay was merely confined to spinning. Weaving was introduced at a later stage and with a view to attract labour the scale of wages in the case of a weaver had to be kept higher. The next point of justification was that during the last several years there was continuous trade depression.

The witness denied the allegation that mills paid very high dividends during the boom time and that was one of the causes why trade depression was so severely felt. He stated that Bombay mills did not pay higher dividends than the Japanese mills. Even some of the Lancashire mills paid higher dividends than the Bombay mills.

Replying to Mr. N. M. Joshi, Sir Joseph admitted that weaving required more skill than spinning. He also said that operatives belonging to unteachable classes were not allowed to work in the weaving department and that naturally resulted in a keen competition in the spinning department.

Mr. Joshi: Do you think that a spinner in Bombay gets what can be called a living wage?

Sir Joseph: Of course, they do. If they did not get living wages they would go somewhere else.

Mr. Joshi got the witness to admit that the Sub-Committee of the Association had not consulted any of the labour organisations while framing the standardisation scheme.

After lunch interval, the Inquiry Committee proceeded to consider the standardisation scheme in detail. Mr. P. Stones explained to the Committee several provisions of the scheme. The Committee then adjourned to 11.15 a. m. on Friday.

JAVA TRUST'S UNFAIR POLICY

BOMBAY MERCHANTS' PROTEST

With regard to the policy of Java Sugar Trust of charging higher prices for India than for West of Suez which has been pursued for the past several weeks, the General Board of the Bombay Sugar Merchants' Association passed a resolution endorsing the action of the President for hitherto taking all necessary steps in the matter, and further appealing the Managing Committee of the Association to take all necessary steps to put a stop to the said unfair policy of the Trust.

With reference to an article of Mr. H. S. Mitha of Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co., an ex-member of the Association, that appeared in the issue of the 31st ultimo of the "Times of India", the General Board of the above Association passed a resolution expressing its regret for the attitude taken up by Mr. Mitha who was once the President of the Association for making in the said article statements defamatory of the Association and its members, and further resolved that legal steps be taken against him in a court of law.

of the 1st instant arrived at Port Said at 8.30 a. m. on the 7th instant and left there at 3 p. m. the same day.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Karakola" is expected to arrive here on Saturday morning the 10th instant and will be berthed at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

"POPPY DAY" FUND.

The following donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,752; H. H. The Thakore Sahab of Limbdi, Rs. 100; The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Kt., 25; Rolls-Royce Ltd., Rs. 50; Mr. M. H. Fenn, Rs. 50; Mr. C. G. Limpus, Rs. 15; Messrs. P. Chrysos & Co., Rs. 50; Sardar Suleman Cassum Mitha, Rs. 50. Total, Rs. 4,092.

It is requested that cheques for this fund be made payable to the Ex-Services Association and sent to Mr. S. T. Sheppard, c/o "The Times of India", Bombay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

CHARGES AGAINST ACCOUNTANT

TELEGRAPHS ENGINEERING OFFICE AFFAIRS

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the hearing of the case known as "Bombay Divisional Engineering Telegraphs Office Fraud Case" came up on Thursday.

In the first case, V. V. Thathachari, an accountant of the office, standing charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 22,432-6-0 belonging to the Government, and destroyed the cash books from July 1927 up to August, 1928, and D. Vilarangan Pillai, a clerk of the same office, standing charged with having aided the first accused in the commission of the said offences.

In the second case Thathachari is charged with having committed criminal breach of trust, between March 1st and August 28, in respect of Rs. 12,420-2-5 and destroyed the cash books from July, 1927, to August, 1928.

PROSECUTION STORY.

In opening the first case, Mr. P. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, said that the complainant was Mr. C. Landon, the Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, Bombay. The first accused Thathachari, was employed as an accountant and the second accused was a clerk under Mr. Landon. The first accused who was a qualified accountant was selected for the place. His functions in the office were three-fold:— firstly, as a primary auditor, and thirdly, as a financial assistant. He took charge in September, 1926, and allocated to himself the task of handling cash. The cash used to remain in the safe for which there were two keys. The first accused used to keep one with himself and the duplicate remained with Mr. Landon, the complainant. The complainant never handled cash or opened the safe. He used to keep the duplicate key locked up in his box.

Once in January, and another time in September of 1927, there were audit inspections. The first was by the Assistant Accountant-General and the next by Deputy Accountant-General. They were not surprise visits and anybody who had anything to do had ample time to set things right. Nothing wrong was found in those two audits. On March 17, this year there was an inspection by the Director of Engineering, Telegraphs, Western Division. Then also there was nothing wrong.

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that according to Mr. Landon, the first accused was a trusted servant. He was the next in rank in the office to Mr. Landon. He was drawing a salary of Rs. 220 and the second accused, Rs. 100 per mensem, excluding allowances. Mr. Landon trusted the first accused in his work. The monthly accounts kept by the first accused always bore his initials and on seeing his initials, Mr. Landon used to pass them. Large sum of money used to go into the hands of the first accused.

AUDIT INSPECTION.

As part of his duty, Mr. Landon had to go out of Bombay, on inspection which he took about 150 days a year. During his absence, the first accused was the sole master of the Bombay office. He left instructions with other officers to make proper arrangements for audit. Mr. Chatterjee, the Assistant Accountant-General then came to Bombay to audit. When he inspected the accounts, he found that there ought to be with the first accused sum of Rs. 50,000 by way of cheque and Rs. 35,000 by way of cash. While the cheques were there all right, the cash with him was only Rs. 155. When questioned, the first accused made statement saying that the cash book for fourteen months was destroyed by him. He also made a statement that two or three days prior to the visit of Mr. Chatterjee, he took the cash book to his house and destroyed them. It also suggested the manner of reconstructing the books from the material available. Meanwhile, Mr. Landon returned to Bombay and made inquiry when the first accused confessed he having destroyed the cash books. He mentioned about the shortage of money.

ALLEGED DRAWING OF CHEQUE

Proceeding Mr. Thanawalla said that according to practice, the first accused ought not to keep with him more than Rs. 1,000. Prior to his appointment the monthly closing balance was seldom high. But since his appointment, there had risen. Secondly, though there was plenty of money on hand, cheques used to be drawn.

The second accused was writing up the cash books for the first accused so that he must have known that the closing monthly balances were rising. He must have also known that though there was plenty of money, cheques were being drawn. The second accused was charged with having made false entries in the cash books with a view

to conceal frauds at the time of inspection in March last.

Mr. Lander, was then examined. DIVISIONAL ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE. Mr. C. Landon, Divisional Engineer, Telegraphs, in the course of his evidence, stated that the first accused was one of the six qualified accountants belonging to the Accounts Department and he was brought down to Bombay under the new scheme of the Accountant-General, and put in charge of the Bombay office.

"SHORTAGE OF ONE LAKH." In August last witness was out at Deolali. He came down to Bombay in consequence of a wire on the 29th August last, when his assistant informed him that the first accused had destroyed the account books in a fit of madness, and that there was a shortage of about Rs. 1 lakh. Witness questioned the accused when the latter admitted having destroyed the books. The vouchers were examined by Mr. Chatterjee, Assistant Accountant-General and he found that there was a shortage of Rs. 2,350 in the month's (August) transactions, and he suspected further embezzlements. Witness then consulted the Post Master-General and the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, and the matter was placed in the hands of the Police.

"CLEAR RECORD FOR 20 YEARS." Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman witness said that the accused was in their service for over 20 years, and as far as he was aware, he had a clean record before him. The Divisional Accountant (accused) was responsible for the compilation of the accounts from the data supplied to him.

ONLY MAN TO SIGN CHEQUES.

Proceeding, witness said that he was the only man in his office authorised to sign a cheque. All payments, except establishment payments, were to be made only by cheques. Witness testified that it was part of his duty to make enquiries regarding a cheque before he signed it. He trusted the accused for the correctness of the same.

"LIDO LADY"

A BRIGHT SHOW AT THE EXCELSIOR

The Banvard New London Musical Comedy Company gave a bright show when they staged "Lido Lady" at the Excelsior Theatre on Thursday night, and though the play had been seen on their previous visit to Bombay, it evoked good support. As "Lido Lady" has been mentioned upon before in these columns, it would be invidious to discuss its merits at great length. It is essentially a piece with a lot of pep, and the original wit and humour it contains is well set out by actors to whom fun and laughter are inherent. Mr. Edgar Stanmore is especially to be congratulated on his masterful manner in which he represented Bill Barker, Harry Bassett's American friend. The character of Harry Bassett, himself, was well treated by Mr. Jack Desmond, an actor who would be worth his place in any company of the same kind. Mr. Harold Franklin, in the role of Luis Velez, the bogus South American Tennis Champion, gave to his part the appropriate foreign flavour. While Mr. Frank Atkinson fitted in well as Spencer Weldon, Mr. Blake's general manager, a part which he has played before. Miss Molly Raye took the part of Ay Blake, and Miss Elsie Keene was quite effective as Peggy Bassett. This amusing play will be repeated to-night, till to-morrow night at 9.30 and on Sunday at 5.30 the Company will perform again that wonderfully popular revue "Follies Bergere".

LATE BISHOP OF LUCKNOW'S WILL

LEAVES RS 10000 FOR EDUCATION OF ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Dr. Westcott, Bishop of Lucknow, left personal estate in England valued at 716 thousand sterling. His bequests include Rs. 60,000 to the Diocese of Lucknow, the income from which is to be used for specified Church purposes, including Rs. 10,000 for scholarships for European Anglo-Indian children and similar amount for scholarships for Indian Christian children. He has also bequeathed Rs. 10,000 for Awampore Mission, Rs. 5,000 for Lucknow Cathedral building fund, Rs. 2,000 upon the Trust for benefit of children of his elder Swami, Rs. 3,000 upon the Trust for his brother Arthur, his wife and children of his brother Harry, and the residue to Arthur or his issue. Reuter's special.

HINDUSTAN-PRAJA-MITRA DIPOTSY NUMBER

We have received a copy of the special Dipotsy number for the Sasvat year 1934 of the "Hindustan and Praja Mitra". The notable feature of this special number is the Cinema Supplement containing articles about the Indian Film industry together with photographs of the leading Indian film stars. The title page represents the present fight between Capital and Labour in this country. The number contains articles on various subjects of the day written by writers of note, both in English and in Gujarati.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1928.



child as the normal product of the marriage union.

How shockingly old-fashioned these views must be to much-married cinema stars and to people in the West who protest that "unmarried mothers" and "children born out of wedlock" only represent the natural advance towards greater freedom between the sexes in a highly civilised state of society. India has been, fortunately, free as yet from this "advanced" thought.

In the Imperialist Church also there are held very definite ideas about "ties" and "unions". To the British Imperialist the "tie" between England and India is like the marriage tie of the old-fashioned Christendom which the Bishop of Durham upholds.

India must accept the union with England as "permanent by divine law", the Imperialist divine law that might is right, the law of the sword. That is not only the British Die-Hard view; the vast majority of Britishers believe in it as a sacred principle.

But what is the "child" of this union? Discontent amongst the "wards" of the Trustees of India. That discontent is bound to grow, to spread wider and wider and talk of the "international brotherhood"—care being taken by those who utter it that the white man always remains the Big Brother—is not likely to

delude Indians.
Law Membership of Government of India.
Choice Between Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

—Press Headlines.
You notice that the choice does not cover Assam, the Sonthal Paraganas, Burma, Baluchistan, the Punjab and a number of other places.

It is evidently an extremely difficult job to secure a successor for Mr. S. R. Das. There are people who, for the good of India, would like to restrict the choice to a Britisher and would be glad to find that the Britisher selected was Mr. Graham.

That solves all the bother of selection, doesn't it? And it is also a reward and a soothing balm to a gentleman who, as you remember, lately came very much under the limelight.

Meanwhile—yes, there is a meanwhile. An intriguing message from New Delhi says: "Meanwhile any statement definitely mentioning names should be regarded as premature and incorrect." So now you ought to know where you are.

And there is one consolation. The British Empire is safe. "At any rate", continues the message, "the appointment will not be made from extreme Non-Co-operation circles."

The Simon Seven at Lahore are being entertained to a thoroughly enjoyable show. What a delicious bit is the following:—

Raja Narendranath: "What is your idea of a labourer? Does it include a sub-judge, a clerk and a Government servant?"
Choudhri Choturam: "That is not my definition."

The rumour that Sir John Simon in order "to get a picture" of the working of the "Reforms"—his favourite expression—is requesting Choudhri Choturam to supply him with a definition is not yet confirmed.

"What can be done with the by-products of gasoline?"
"Usually, they are taken to the nearest hospital."

MR. SRINIVAS IVENGAR ENTERTAINED

INDEPENDENCE A "BUSINESS PROPOSITION"

Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., gave an "At Home" in the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association to Mr. Srinivas Ivengar, the President of the Independence for India League, yesterday evening. The function was well attended. The host welcomed the guest of honour in a felicitous speech, extolling his services in raising aloft the banner of independence.

Mr. Srinivas Ivengar in thanking Mr. Jammadas Mehta made an exhaustive speech in which he emphasized that working for independence was a business proposition. He expected business-men to finance the movement. He hoped the Youth League of Bombay and similar organisation would be in the vanguard of the fight and that very soon his party instead of being in a minority will be in the majority in the Congress and the country.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

JANUARY.	
NEW YORK.	
New York, Nov. 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	18.77
To-day's Opening Rate	18.80
Difference	+ .03
To-day's Closing Rate	19.34
Difference	+ .54
LIVERPOOL.	
Nov. 8.	
Previous Closing Rate	9.73
To-day's Opening Rate	9.71
Difference	— .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.93
Difference	+ .20
Crop Report	14,133,000 bales
Ginning Report	10,161,000 bales

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)	
London, Nov. 8.	
Silver Rods	26 11 0
Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Higher	0 1 0
Tone of Market:—Steady.	
BOMBAY PRICES:	
Bombay, Nov. 8.	
1st Settlement	60 2 0
2nd Settlement	60 4 0

Awarded
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in 1912.

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Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

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MANEKLAL**
INCOME TAX &
SUPER TAX EXPERTS
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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22560.

For forward contracts of
Commonwealth Trus
Bas I Mission
Roofing Tiles
Apply to—
RAVAL & Co.
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1922.

MR. CHAGLA'S DEFENCE OF NEHRU REPORT.

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the promising young Muslim Nationalist, has opportunely published a brief pamphlet entitled "Muslims and the Nehru Report." It is an excellent pamphlet from every point of view. It lucidly explains the Nehru Committee's proposals with regard to the Hindu-Muslim problem and makes out a most convincing case for the proposals. The best parts of the pamphlet are those which expose the evils of communal electorates and the futility of reservation of seats for Muslims in the provinces where they are in a majority. That from a national point of view communal electorates are an unmitigated evil all unbiased persons readily agree, Muslims as well as Hindus. Mr. Chagla shows that even from the Muslim point of view "there is no institution which is more pernicious and harmful to a minority than separate electorates. Leaving national considerations aside, a Mussa man who is thinking of the interests of his own community should be the first person to demand an immediate establishment of mixed electorates." His main argument is as follows:—In the present Councils, the evil of separate electorates is somewhat mitigated from the communal point of view by the fact that the Muslim group can fairly assert itself against Hindu Councilors, rendered hostile by the very existence of two separate hostile camps, on the aid of the official and nominated bloc. But under the Swaraj scheme this artificial aid must necessarily disappear. The issue then, says Mr. Chagla, lies in a clear-cut form before us and is this: "If we are to be governed by the Hindu majority, shall we be better governed under a system of separate or mixed electorates?" Separate electorates will only perpetuate hostility, whereas joint electorates will reduce communal sensitiveness and promote mutual good will, the most effective and lasting guarantee for every minority. "Every Hindu member of the majority will have to rely on some Muslim votes at least for his success in the future elections and the fear of displeas-

THE LATEST BOOKS.

EUROPE.—By Count Hermann Keyserling. Rs. 15-12.
INTRODUCING PARIS.—By E. V. Lucas (illus.). Rs. 1-14.
TIGER AND OTHER GAME.—By Col. A. E. Stewart. (illus.). Rs. 10.
LIFE OF LORD CURZON VOL. III.—By The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Ronaldshay. (illus.). Rs. 15-12.
GOETHE: The History of A Man.—By Emil Ludwig. (illus.). Two Vols. Rs. 31-8.

A CRUSADER IN KASHMIR.—By Ernest F. Neve, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.S.E. (illus.). Rs. 4-8.
GREAT POEMS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—From Chaucer to the Moderns. Collected and edited by W. A. Briggs. Rs. 7-14.

SHORT AND WILD LIFE IN THE DECCAN.—By Brig-Gen. R. G. Burton. (illus. and map). Rs. 15-12.
GREAT ENGLISH PLAYS.—(23 masterpieces from the Mysteries to Sheridan. With 3 representative plays of the 19th Century). Edited by H. F. Rubinstein. (1152 pages). Rs. 5-6.

WITH A CAMERA IN TIGERLAND.—By P. W. Champion M.A. (Oxon.), F.Z.S., I.F.S., Profusely illus. Rs. 22-8.
PROBLEM OF INDIAN STATES.—By G. R. Abhyankar, B.A., LL.B. Rs. 5.
INDIAN SCULPTURE AND PAINTING.—Illustrated by Typical Masterpieces. With explanation by E. B. Havell. (Second edition, numerous illustrations). Rs. 31-8.

DO YOU KNOW YOUR HISTORY?—By George A. Birmingham. Rs. 2-10.
INCOME-TAX IN RELATION TO ACCOUNTS.—By F. R. Merchant, F.S.A.A. (Third edition). Rs. 6-4.
GREAT SHORT STORIES OF DETECTION, MYSTERY AND HORROR. Edited by Dorothy L. Sayers. Rs. 6-6.

TARAPOREVALA
Booksellers and Publishers,
To H. E. The Governor of Madras,
"Kitab Mahal", Hornby Rd., Bombay.

with reserved seats in the minority provinces on population basis and with the good chance of more seats than a population basis in the majority provinces, Muslims can secure representation "certainly in excess of 1/4 and very nearly approximately to 1/3." We earnestly hope Mr. Chagla's lucid exposition of the merits of the Nehru Report will go a long way in popularising it among the Muslims. We would suggest that an Urdu translation of his pamphlet as also of the relevant chapters from the Nehru Report should be widely circulated among the Muslim masses.

FRESH BURDEN ON RATEPAYERS.

The budget proposals for the year 1922-30 submitted by the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay reveal a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. They are an indication that in spite of the repeated attempts of the nationalist bloc in the Corporation to secure an effective and radical reformation in the growing expenditure of the Municipal administration, nothing appreciable has been done. Mr. Clayton in introducing his deficit budget says that "every attempt has been made to economise wherever possible" and proposes to meet the deficit of Rs. 20,34,000 by increasing the general tax from the present rate of 11-1/2 per cent. to 12-1/2 per cent. and by making certain minor adjustments in the incidence of taxation in respect of water. But as his proposal is that the present rate of water tax which is 3-3/4 per cent. should be increased to 4-1/4 per cent., the ratepayers will not find this a matter of mere minor adjustment. The Municipal Commissioner's zeal for retrenchment is limited only to road repair and education. He has reduced the grants for ordinary repairs to roads by a lakh of rupees but he emphasises that the expenditure on primary education shows an increase of Rs. 4,14,000 and he suggests that it should be possible to cut down this increase by reducing the School Committee's budget. If there is one direction in which a great civic body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation should not develop a niggardly spirit, it is in the provision of educational facilities. It is committed to a policy of compulsory primary education and however shabbily the Government of Bombay may still be disposed to treat the Corporation, the latter has its duty to perform by the younger generation of the citizens; it must honour its pledge and must continue to take the lead in fighting the battle against illiteracy, however heavy the financial burden. Before the members of the Corporation consent to the amazing proposal to reduce the educational budget as the only device to escape from a heavy deficit and, partially at least, from the impending calamity of an increase in the burden of further taxation on the ratepayers, it is their urgent duty to scrutinize carefully the growing expenditure of their executive and insist on retrenchment. Mr. Clayton throws out the bait that "the enhancement in the general tax might be limited to 1/2 per cent. instead of 1 per cent. as proposed", if the policy of retrenchment, which he claims has been applied "to all essential city services" could be applied in the case of primary education. He must be asked to furnish detailed evidence how far retrenchment has been actually effected in the number of high-salaried posts in the various departments and how far steps have been taken to prevent wasteful expenditure. He mentions in his note on the budget proposals that "during the current year it is estimated that there will be a decrease in items of controllable expenditure to the extent of Rs. 5,37 lakhs." The members of the Corporation must insist that a much larger decrease in the items of controllable expenditure should be effected before they consent to the imposition of a fresh burden on the ratepayers. Let it be remembered that once there is a rise in taxation, it is difficult to reduce it.

A TEMPORARY TRIUMPH

What the people of France love to find splashed across their newspaper has happened. There has been a ministerial crisis. A former tribune of the people, M. Caillaux, has triumphed over the political group he hates most and driven it out of office, only to find that it requires only a reshuffle of the portfolios to bring it back to power again. The Radical-Socialist combination which raised such a clamour over the proposal of M. Briand to give concessions to religious associations, the Poincare Cabinet's Finance Bill, has gained its object. M. Poincare and his colleagues resigned. But they, M. Caillaux, the Royalists and the most extreme Socialists all knew very well that there is no interest among the French public about the relations between Church and State. There is very vivid interest in the policy which stabilised the franc and M. Poincare will remain in power.

AYURVED V. MODERN WESTERN MEDICINE.

COMBINE THE GOOD IN BOTH.

(BY DR. D. V. SANDU).

In a recent issue of the "Chronicle" a writer under the 'nom de plume' of "Diogenes", has shown great ingenuity in attacking Ayurved in a very subtle way.

His first argument is that it is ridiculous to believe that "presumptuous Vaidas and Hakims" can cure diseases where "M.D.'s of London and F.R.C.S.'s of England" fail. No doubt, it is great presumption on the part of Vaidas and Hakims, who are nothing more or less than mere quacks from "Diogenes'" point of view, to pretend to cure diseases where "M.D.'s and F.R.C.S.'s" fail. But "Diogenes" conveniently forgets, that if Allopathy is superior to Ayurved in the treatment of every disease following the Natural Law of "Survival of the fittest," the former would have completely crushed the latter, supported as it is by the State, during this pretty long period of 150 years of British rule in India. Does it not strike "Diogenes" that the obsolete, antiquated, empirical Ayurved deprived of State-aid and State-recognition, can flourish side by side with State-aided Allopathy, not only in rural but also in urban areas, even in presidency towns, the so many strongholds of Allopathy? The leaders of indigenous medical practice command as much respect and earn as much fee as the leaders of modern medicine. This is the best proof that Ayurved is superior at least in the treatment of some diseases to Allopathy. This fact cannot be explained away on the grounds of sentiment, patriotism and so forth, for the question of life and death, the question of rupees, annas, and pies are more important than individual point of view. Diogenes is quite wrong to state that Indians in difficult cases resort to Allopathy, however much they may praise Ayurved when they are well. On the other hand, it is the crying complaint of Vaidas and Hakims, that Allopathy gets the first chance and when it fails, the patients come into their hands.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.
Neither Vaidas and Hakims on the one hand nor Allopaths on the other, can understand so well wherein lies the superiority of one system over the other without comparative study. The suffering public who are neither prejudiced nor dogmatic are the best judges, for they learn these things at the school of bitter personal experience and resort to Allopathy or Indigenous Medicine as

the individual case may be. In this connection Dr. Jadunath Ganguli, B.A., M.B., a veteran Allopath of 40 years' experience in an address in Calcutta in March 1911 had spoken as follows:—
"The public had expected much greater things of him (the Allopath) when European system was introduced into the country. Time, however, showed that although European Surgery and Midwifery are incomparably superior, yet in the practice of Medicine, the doctor though in some cases superior to the Kaviraj (Vaid) is generally very much inferior. In the treatment of many Indian diseases the doctor was found to be absolutely helpless. He was weighed in the balance and found wanting. People had their faith shaken in him and reaction came over the whole country. The inevitable result is a revival of the ancient system of Medicine."

The editorial of the National Medical College (an Allopathic institution) magazine, Bombay, September 1927, has also spoken in the same strain as follows:—

"Their (ancient medical system) importance and worth are being brought home to the public, dazzled as they were by the Western system and they are realising that Western medicine is not the last word to be said in the treatment of many (Indian) diseases. Eminent doctors after careful study and experience have come to conclusion that Western medicine with all its different branches will do very little without the assistance of those Oriental systems."

WANTED CO-OPERATION.
The next point of "Diogenes" is that Ayurved does not lay its cards on the table of International medicine, pointing out in what respects it is superior or at least equal to Allopathy. We will quote here the opinion of a veteran European Medical Educationist of India (not of a presumptuous Vaid or Hakim) in this connection.

"The value of Indigenous system of Medicine should be carefully studied and investigated. Some Ayurvedic physicians will have nothing to do with modern Western medicine, as they think that in their hands rest all truths. Such a mental attitude is as much illogical as that of the practitioner of the Western system who can see no good in the other. What is desirable is that what is good in (Continued on page 11)

NEHRU REPORT ON THE ANVIL.

(BY SHRIKRISHNA DATTATREYA CHITALE.)

The unprecedented lull in the political atmosphere of India has given place to an equally unprecedented amount of political activity following the publication of the Nehru Report which is a direct reply to the arrogant challenge of Lord Birkenhead given to the Indian politicians to frame a suitable constitution for this country, while defending the White Commission in the House of Lords. Before we examine the reasons for the significant unanimity with which politicians of different schools have given their approval to the report it is necessary to consider the events that preceded the appointment of the Nehru Committee.

AN ACCEPTED CONSTITUTION.

The Congress had been carrying on political propaganda for the last forty years or more and demanding political rights, which were undefined. Each politician differed on the maximum demand to be put before England. The thinking section of the Indian politicians, however felt that it was handicapped in carrying on the agitation in this country, for, the goal for which this agitation was being carried on, remained undefined. Years however passed away, owing to different reasons, in this state of suspense. The thinking section, however felt the urgent necessity of defining Swaraj which was the theme of different political organisations and the veteran politician and adopted daughter of this country and the grand-mother of young India, Dr. B. S. Bose, made a commendable and a bold attempt a few years ago, to define Swaraj by drafting the Commonwealth of India Bill.

Though the bill could not be the accepted constitution of this country it certainly laid the foundation of defining Swaraj. The Nehru Committee which was formed later has greatly benefited by this Bill.

Patriotic Hindu and Muslim leaders like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Ansari who are responsible for the famous Nehru Report have successfully attempted to deal with every question that is likely to come up for discussion and even the most thorny questions like the adjustments of the finances between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments and the Indian States have not remained untouched. The report has clarified the Joint Electorate System on which the future elections in this country should be run; it has also accepted the principle of dividing provinces on linguistic basis.

The All-Parties Conference representing every shade of political opinion, which met at Lucknow after the publication of the report has given its full approval to it and hence the constitution approved by (Continued on page 11)

Notes of the Day.

Indian States and Swaraj.

The Nehru Committee provides the best solution of the problem of Indian States in the Swaraj Government of India. It lays down that all the Treaties made with the States should be binding on the Indian Commonwealth and recognises that an Indian Federation, compatible as it will be with the maximum degree of autonomy in the local units, whether provinces or States, can be the only solid foundation for responsible government. It has also suggested a round table conference between the representatives of the All-Parties Conference and of the Indian Princes as it is alive to the possibility of much greater light being thrown on some dark corners of the entire problem by such discussions. His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner is known to favour the idea of such discussions and it is gratifying to note that the members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes now in London, namely, Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Kashmir and Patiala, the Maharaja of Cutch and the Jam Sahib recognise the need for them, for they say, according to Reuters, "while realising their inability at this juncture to commit their colleagues they believe that the suggestion is one that might when the time is ripe be profitably explored so that views can be exchanged and misunderstandings removed." His Highness the Jam Sahib declared that the Indian Princes did not want India to be split up like Ireland. This is a statement which every Indian will wholeheartedly endorse. The destinies of Indian States and what is now there is nothing that patriotic Indians desire more than that they should continue to realise themselves fully as homogeneous and self-respecting parts of the common Motherland.

White-Washing Begins.

The Punjab Government held some sort of "departmental" enquiry with regard to the police attack on several popular leaders and have published the result of that enquiry in a press communication.

Having secured a definite official version of the conduct of the police, they have now set up another official enquiry. It would be strange if the two official enquiries yielded different results. The "departmental" version denies almost all the allegations made against the police. But there are few significant admissions in the communication. As the injuries to Lala Lajpat Rai and other leaders are tough facts to be denied, the communication says: "It is possible that a few lathi blows were given but there was no general use of lathies in this way." It was merely, indeed, that the whole crowd was not belaboured with lathies by the whole police force. It was enough for the purpose of the police to charge the leaders of the people. Even for the non-general use of the lathies some provocation must be pleaded. What is more handy for the purpose than the traditional use of brick-bats by the crowd? It is said that "an European Deputy Superintendent of Police was struck on the helmet and an Indian Inspector was also hit." Is it not remarkable that no one was injured by the brick-bats? If the Government of the Punjab are genuinely anxious to discover the truth they must appoint a Committee consisting of non-officials as well as officials to enquire into the incident.

Legacy of Foreign Rule

Sir Omar Hayat Khan played various roles before the Simon Conference and was amusing in each. He represented successively Muslim communalists, the Punjab Zamindars of various communities, the "martial races" comprising more than one community, and finally the Punjab Chiefs. He claimed some sort of special favour for each class he represented, if not a special constituency for each class. In his own eyes at least, he did not look small when he was asked by Sir John Simon: "Do you want a separate constituency for every occupation as well as religion?" Lord Burnham, smiling at the deputation of the martial races, who were all gorgeously dressed, said: "I do not want to put a question but I want their photographs."

Even this was less humiliating than Sir Omar's lament that the Punjab Chiefs were finding it hard nowadays to get jobs for their sons and grandsons. "We are friends of the administration," he added amidst laughter, "of whichever kind the administration may be." Of that we have no doubt. The rising sun will have its due number of worshippers.

No Peace For Mr. Baldwin.

If Mr. Baldwin imagines that he will have a peaceful time of it during the remaining portion of the legislative career of his Party he is much mistaken. The very first occasion which was sure to cause endless trouble to a Cabinet which desires before everything a period of tranquillity to prepare itself for the great electoral battle in May next, was provided to the Labour Party by the tactless omission of any reference about the Government's foreign policy in the King's speech. Mr. MacDonald's searching criticism of this omission led to an acceptance by the Baldwin Government of the motion of adjournment of the House moved by Mr. Snowden. This is virtually an admission by Mr. Baldwin of the policy of drift which has characterised his foreign policy. "Hard things have been said about us in the country," he complained. The likelihood is that much harder things will be said about the Baldwin Cabinet as the elections approach.

Not Dead.

In the House of Lords the Government spokesman, Lord Salisbury, was more communicative than his chief in the Commons about the one great intriguing question of the day in England. Is the Anglo-French Pact dead or is it not? Lord Salisbury announced that "undoubtedly the naval arrangement was now as an end." This is declared in a Renter's message to mean "a definite announcement of the death of the Franco-British Naval Compromise." But secret diplomacy has a subtle way of announcing that a thing is dead. "I do not want to put a question but I want their photographs."

CONGRESS HAS PASSED INTO IRRESPONSIBLE HANDS

People who Talk of Independence
Have No Programme

LALAJI'S IMPRESSIONS OF
A. I. C. C.

Madras Group Out for Bluff and
No Business

LAHORE, Nov. 8.
Reviewing the recent meeting of the All-India Congress Committee Lala Lajpat Rai says: "I am sorry I cannot be enthusiastic over the proceedings. To me it seems the proceedings were most farcical."

Of the younger men two men, whose sincerity, high character, and scholarship, I value are Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose. They give no doubt that everything they say they mean. Yet with all this I am afraid I cannot regard them as safe guides at the present juncture.

Turning to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's statement that he took the oath of allegiance in the Assembly with a mental reservation he says: "If such a man could swear allegiance to the Crown with a mental reservation what guarantee is there that every part of his propaganda is not carried out with mental reservations?"

QUARREL NOT OVER.

Proceeding, he says that he is not sure that the quarrel between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has been closed by the resolution adopted by the A. I. C. C. On the whole the proceedings did not add to his hopefulness and he was sorry to note that the Congress should have passed into hands, which did

not realise their full responsibility for the position in which circumstances had put them. He was not going to oppose propaganda in favour of complete political independence.

GOVERNMENT RIDING FOR A FALL.
The British policy in the last few years had compelled young men to be more aggressive in their propaganda. He was certain the Government was riding for a fall. People who talked of complete political independence had no programme either effective or possible whereby they could achieve it and if there was any rising in the country the Government, he was sure, would be able very easily to suppress it but at the cost of real peace.

ONLY A BLUFF.
He was certain, however, that those who advocated Dominion Status could not successfully oppose the movement for complete independence, but at the same time he could not support it firstly because the majority of those who talked of complete political independence were indulging in the talk as bluff. They had not a programme and did not mean business. To this class he regretted to say belonged most of the Madras group.

Finally he confesses he is too old and weak to carry on active work and therefore he will leave the field for the younger generation to do what they think best.—A. P.

"GRAVE SET-BACK TO DISARMAMENT"

LORD CUSHENDUN EXPLAINS

LONDON, Nov. 7.
In the House of Lords Lord Thompson moved a motion stating that the Anglo-French Naval Agreement constituted a grave setback to the cause of disarmament and demanded that what were Britain's commitments to France, Lord Cushendun denied concealment and secrecy in the transaction as Japan, Italy and United States were notified two days after the Agreement had been reached. He admitted that if "Malignant rumours and innuendoes" regarding the Anglo-French intentions could have been foreseen the text would have been published, but he expressed the opinion that they were so utterly wild that they were so utterly wild that they would soon be forgotten. It was therefore decided to await the views of other powers. He declared that there were no commitments of any sort with France and never had and we were under no obligations.

THE FRENCH VIEW.

As regards the French view in respect of trained reservists, which was also the view of practically all the military nations on the Continent we find it perfectly hopeless

to try to get them adopt our view that limitation of armaments must be very partial and probably ineffective unless trained reserves are included." Replies from Italy Japan and United States were all courteous and friendly. United States had suggested keeping the door open for discussions which suggestion Britain was considering. Since the naval compromise had failed we were back to the status quo. Therefore, there was no set-back to disarmament but the failure was disappointing. The other way must be found. Lord Cushendun added that if the compromise had succeeded, the Washington agreement would have been extended the House adjourned.—Reuter.

Lord Thomson withdrew the motion and, therefore, there would have been increased disarmament.

WAR MEMORIAL DESTROYED

An earlier message from Catania stated: The principle lava stream has destroyed the Netherlands Zionist Association, the Netherlands church and several houses at Mascali and is threatening the railway bridge between Catania and Messina. The other stream advancing on Annunziata has wiped out several farms.—Reuter.

"PIONEER" STUNT EXPOSED

Mahatmajji Refutes Glaring
Misstatements

"INDIA HAS NOT ONE BUT
SCORES OF NATIONAL
LEADERS"

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 8.
"I could never be guilty of making such a false, arrogant and important statement. Fortunately for India she has not one but scores of National leaders who are able to give good account of themselves and who need no certificate from me or any one else," writes Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India", with reference to the interview published in the "Pioneer".

MR. WILD'S WILD ACCUSATIONS.
He adds: It would have been nice if Mr. Wild, who is the author of these reports, had submitted proofs to me before publishing his reports. Probably Mr. Wild has confused the question of a

successor with leaders. I was taken aback when he put me a question about a successor, for I have never thought of successors. I believe that a successor will come without an effort when one is needed.

MAHATMA'S PRIMITIVE NOTIONS.
But a successor even a poor scavenger or spinner may have; he need not be a leader. Once when I was called upon to name a successor I named Gular, daughter of Maulana Mahomed Ali. But she is no longer now fit to occupy the coveted place. She is no more a baby. My notions of successor remain as primitive now as they were seven years ago when the question was first put to me.—A. P.

FROM NEWSBOY TO PRESIDE

AMERICAN TRADITION
KEPT UP

WOMEN'S VOTE MAKES HOOVER
THE MAN

LONDON, Nov. 7.
America's tradition of "From log-cabin to Whitehouse" has been maintained by the election of Mr. Hoover, a Quaker and austere Prohibitionist, who started life as a newsboy and became a very successful businessman standing in the Republican eyes for the continuance of prosperity. It is generally conceded that women's vote was largely responsible for the sweeping victory and not the least due to the popularity of college-bred Mrs. Hoover whom Mr. Hoover met when both were students at the University, he paying the way by selling newspapers and acting as a laundry agent. Completeness of the victory is indicated by the respective numbers of the electoral votes previously mentioned as votes of the electoral college, total 531. Smith established a new low record in the number of Democratic votes polled.—Reuter's Special.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN SENATE

LONDON, Nov. 8.
New York.—As a result of their victory in the election, the Republicans after March 4th, 1929, will have a majority of at least thirteen in the Senate and 81 in the House of Representatives. The Republican majority in the present Senate is only one vote and includes two or three Progressives, who are able to combine with the Democrats against Republicans on many important measures giving them the

SHAUKAT ALI'S PROPAGANDA

HIS BROTHER'S DISAPPROVAL

We understand that in the course of a private letter addressed to a friend Maulana Mahomed Ali, who is now in Europe, has expressed his disapproval of the present attitude of his brother, Maulana Shaikat Ali, regarding the Hindu-Muslim questions. Maulana Mahomed Ali is of opinion, it appears, that whatever his differences with the supporters of the Nehru Report, his brother should have sought to bring about a settlement through private discussions and negotiations instead of carrying on an open hostile propaganda as he has been doing.

balance of power. The defeated members of the House include Victor Berger, the only Socialist in the present House.—Reuter.

AL SMITH FED UP!

NEVER AGAIN TO COMPETE FOR
PUBLIC SERVICE

LONDON, Nov. 7.
New York.—Announcing his expectation never again to compete for a public office Al Smith declared, "I am happy and content to conclude over a quarter century of my public life."—Reuter's Special.

HOOVER'S STAGGERING SUCCESS

LONDON, Nov. 8.
New York.—Latest results confirm the staggering proportions of Mr. Hoover's majority for the first time since Grant took Richmond in the Civil War. Florida, Texas and perhaps even Virginia have abandoned Democratic allegiance. Landslide has likewise crushed the so-called "farm revolt" by carrying away every North-Western State and the whole of the agricultural west. Hitherto Mr. Hoover has secured 17 million votes and Mr. Smith 12½ millions. The final electoral vote will probably be approximately 444 votes and 17 respectively.—Reuter's Special.

TILDEN'S "CRIME"

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS ASSOCIATION
RATIFIES U. S. DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 8.
New York.—According to the official bulletin, the United States Lawn Tennis Association's disqualification of Tilden, as amateur for violating their amateur rule by writing press articles, has been accepted by the International Lawn Tennis Association, embracing thirty-four nations besides the United States.—Reuter's Special.

ROUMANIAN MINISTRY

LONDON, Nov. 8.
Bucharest.—The Regency Council has invited the ex-Foreign Minister Titulesco to form a Ministry of National Union. M. Titulesco has asked for time for consideration.—Reuter.

OLD NATIONAL POLICY UPSET

MR. MACDONALD'S PROTEST

DEBATE ON ADDRESS IN COMMONS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Mr. Baldwin's motion that Government should take up all private members' time until Easter, was adopted by the House of Commons to-day by 174 votes to 136, after angry Opposition protests. Mr. MacDonald especially protesting against Government taking days for such bills as wireless and cable merger, which, he described as of supreme importance, upsetting the old national policy that the nation should control the means of communication especially Imperial. Then Capt. Wedgewood Benn resumed debate on the address demanding information as regards Britain's obligations to France.—Reuter.

LORDS AGREE TO THE ADDRESS

LONDON, Nov. 7.

It was the House of Lords last evening that agreed to an address in reply to a speech from the Throne which the House of Commons will debate for several days.—Reuter.

RECENT ARAB DISTURBANCES AT JERUSALEM

ZIONISTS' PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH
AUTHORITIES

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Amsterdam.—Strong protests were voiced at a meeting held under the auspices of Netherlands Zionist Association the Netherlands Association of orthodox Zionists,

COERCIVE METHODS IN BAKDOLI

INDICTMENT BY M. L. C.'S.
SEE PAGE 12.

against what was alleged to be insufficiently energetic action of British authorities in connection with the recent Arab disturbances on the occasion of the day of atonement at Jerusalem. One speaker complained that the Mandatory had failed in its duty and the Jews must lodge protests to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

WHO WILL BE NEW LAW MEMBER?

"PREMATURE AND INCORRECT"
REPORTS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 8.

The announcement regarding Law Membership of the Government of India is expected before the 13th November when the Viceroy proceeds on a tour. Meanwhile any statement definitely mentioning names should be regarded both as premature and incorrect. Possibly the choice lies between Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. At any rate the appointment will not be made from extreme Non-Co-operation circles.—A. P.

DEWAN CHAMANLAL TO RESIGN ASSEMBLY SEAT

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

It has been rumoured here that Dewan Chamanlal is contemplating resigning his seat in the Assembly. Asked by an Associated Press representative about it he neither contradicted nor confirmed it. He said he could not say anything until he had seen Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

GIVE NATION-WIDE SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

Dr. Besant Clears Misunderstanding
about All Parties' Conference

INDIA HAS RIGHT TO BE FREE

Speaking at a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, held on Thursday evening at Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Dr. Annie Besant emphatically denied the charge that the All-Parties Conference was going to be a rival of the Congress. The Conference, she said, was a creation of the Congress which was a parent body. When the Congress could take in its fold all representative parties in the country, then it would itself become a real all parties' Conference. There was no reason for Congressmen to harbour any feelings of jealousy for the all parties' Conference.

The meeting was largely attended and Mr. M. C. Chagla presided. Dr. Besant's appearance in the hall was greeted with a rousing ovation from the audience.

MR. CHAGLA'S OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. M. C. Chagla deemed it a great privilege to preside over a meeting at which Mrs. Besant was the speaker. In these days, he said, when there was so much talk about the Nehru Report, one was apt to forget the very great work which Dr. Besant did in that direction. It was Dr. Besant who originated the idea of drafting a constitution for India which would have behind it the united sanction of the people. Dr. Besant, therefore, shared a great deal of the glory of the Nehru Report. (Cheers).

IGNORE THE MAULANA.

The speaker could not allow the opportunity to pass without explaining the attitude of the Muslims towards the Nehru Report. He wanted particularly to refer to the extraordinary speech delivered by the Maulana Ali recently. He fervently appealed to his Hindu friends not to consider the views of the Maulana as the true feelings of Nationalist Muslims. The sentiments to which the Maulana gave expression, were certainly not of those Muslims who loved their country. The speaker was at a loss to know what had come over the Maulana—who was once a great patriot—to make a speech which had materially affected the Hindu-Muslim relations and had caused a great deal of disturbance in the minds of Hindus.

Mr. Chagla wanted to repeat to the Hindus that Nationalist Muslims were solidly for the Nehru Report. (Cheers). They might be in a minority but the day was sure to come when Muslims would realise that those who stood by the Nehru Report were the best friends of the community and that those who exploited communal passions were their greatest enemies.

DR. BESANT'S SPEECH.

Dr. Besant said in speaking about the All-Parties Conference there was one preliminary fact which she thought they ought always to bear in mind: that fact was that the Conference could only make a report in which the greatest common measure should be reached. It was not possible that they should all agree on every single point. All that could be possibly done by the All-Parties Conference had, in her opinion, been done most successfully. When Lord Birkenhead challenged Indian people to produce a constitution, he evidently did so because he must have thought that his challenge was unanswerable. She was glad India had

given a fitting reply to that challenge. It was common knowledge that all of them who took part in the All-Parties Conference could not agree to every point of the report. It was natural that in an assembly of that character there should be differences of opinion. They had often to choose between two things and decide which of the two was more valuable.

WHY ADULT SUFFRAGE IS UNSUITABLE.

Proceeding, Dr. Besant frankly confessed that personally she did not agree to adult suffrage, particularly for a big central body like the Assembly. It would be an entirely unmanageable electorate. The largest electorate she could think of was that of the President of the United States. But there they had got a nice and easy form of election. Ordinary voters of an electorate elected colleges of electors and it was these colleges which finally elected the President. It was difficult to introduce this system of election in India. Besides this difficulty, her fundamental objection to adult suffrage was that in so vast an electorate as India would have under adult suffrage it was impossible to secure that intelligent understanding which was necessary for the purposes of good administration.

INDIA HAS A RIGHT TO BE FREE.

Coming straight to the controversy over dominion status and complete independence, Dr. Besant said: "The main point of dispute is whether we should have dominion status or we can at once claim complete national independence. Provided you are willing to co-operate with a foreign Government for some time, you will obtain a position from which you can ultimately gain that on which your heart is set. If India desires complete independence, she has absolute right to have it. It is perfectly her legitimate goal and nobody will dispute that. Not only has India a right to be free but it is her inevitable destiny. No country like India, with her enormous population, with such a glorious history behind it and with such a brilliant past can remain what is called 'our great dependency'. The very idea is manifestly absurd."

MUCH SPADE WORK TO BE DONE.

A wave of consciousness is sweeping over all Asiatic nations. Consciousness of Asia is very different from that of Europe. There is a different psychology and nothing will persuade India to become European and cease to be Asiatic. In her own interests, India should accept dominion status till she gets her own army and navy. We have got army in India but there is very little of navy. Under dominion status, the army will pass to the governing party i.e. to Indians. India should build up her own navy under control of Indian officers. In her army she has to substitute Indian officers for European officers. Lot of spade work has got to be done.

CONTINUED DR. BESANT.

"It is no policy 'to proclaim independence and then continue to remain in the same condition' in which we are at present. Such an attitude gives independence an appearance of unreality. You must make your life consistent with your declared belief." Dr. Besant then appealed to

(Continued on page 8.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

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WESTERN EDUCATIONAL METHODS.

COMPARISON WITH INDIAN SYSTEM.

MISS BHATE'S IMPRESSIONS.

Miss Yamuna Bhat, who has recently returned from an educational and study tour on the Continent and England, gave to a representative of the "Chronicle" her impressions of the educational methods and the facilities afforded to Indian students in foreign countries. Miss Bhat, is an M. A. of the Bombay University and was examiner in mathematics in the University Entrance Examination.

Miss Bhat said: "The number of Indian students going to Europe for higher education is increasing every year. We in India evidently work on the hypothesis that European education is more efficient than our own. It is time that we should analyse and know what are the striking features of this efficient education. Education cannot be judged by the knowledge one possesses but by the general calibre attained through the knowledge and study of certain facts. Thus knowledge is not an end in itself but is means to an end, namely, inspiring confidence and a surer grip of the conditions of existence."

A comparison between a European graduate and an Indian graduate is well worth making. An European starts his intellectual achievements at the end of his scholastic career whereas it is the point where an Indian completes his intellectual achievements. Thus a European is ever progressing. He is adding bit by bit to his knowledge and achievements every day of his life. Whatever profession he undertakes, he is up-to-date in his knowledge and information regarding his work. This is due mainly to the sound basis of the European system of education. The curriculum of the European examination is less crowded than ours and thus the little knowledge that the student possesses is well assimilated. The examinations are much simpler and questions are based on matters of general knowledge and intelligence.

NOT THE ONLY SALVATION.

An average European boy has plenty of general information because he is not hardpressed under an overwhelming curriculum. He has time to see more of the world and pursue some other hobby. For him academic education is not the only salvation. For him there is scope in every occupation he chooses to take up. For education in Europe is conceived in a wider sense. It is varied in type. After a preliminary compulsory education till the age of 14, the student is free to take up any line for which he has a special liking. This is the one great merit of the European system of education that it does not aim at turning out students through one particular mould but affords scope for individuality to grow, to secure from the common medium of society what it needs and then make to it his own unique contribution.

A WRONG BEGINNING.

We, Indians, have realised that there is something wrong with our educational system and that our standard is low but in order to improve it we have made a wrong beginning in overcrowding the curriculum and making the examinations stiffer. The former has given the Indian student intellectual indigestion and the latter has made him nervous. The pressure of studies saps the student's energy and leaves him an intellectual cripple for the rest of his life.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

As regards women's education one thing is noticeable. To them education is a necessity and not a mere accomplishment or a luxury. Every woman aspires to become economically independent although every woman does not or need not earn the capacity in her to do so in cases of emergency is a valuable asset. Every woman whether rich or poor has this spirit of independence.

OBJECT OF FOREIGN EDUCATION.

Coming to the problem of Indian students going to Europe for higher education after the completion of their studies in India, I think they would do better not to be after any degree or diploma such as would occupy the whole of their time. They might take up a light course of studies as a side occupation in order to be in touch with the student world and its activities. Their main occupation should be not academic studies but a keen observation of the conditions of existence and social intercourse. Most of the Indian students study in Great Britain. It is regrettable that all the students should flock together in one country. It would be advisable if they spread themselves all over Europe. For every country has something special of her own to give to a foreigner.

The one imaginary difficulty of an Indian student in staying on the Continent is about the language. But one finds that this difficulty is not very great and one can pick up the language of the country sufficiently for one's purpose in a very short time of

MEERUT MUSLIM RUNS AMOCK

BOMBS FOR FERRING WIFE

DEFIES POLICE SHOTS AND REFUSES TO SURRENDER

MEERUT, Nov. 8.

A shocking bomb outrage occurred this morning close to Badhamagat Police Chowki. Babi Hassan Jarwah, who quarrelled with his wife some days back, is alleged to have prepared 10 bombs of a dangerous type and to have gone early this morning to his father-in-law's house where his wife was.

BODY BLOWN TO PIECES.

On the way he met his brother-in-law at whom he is alleged to have thrown a bomb. The man was killed instantaneously his body being blown to pieces.

After this, Hassan Jarwah went to the house of the dead man and there attacked his wife and son with another bomb. Fortunately both escaped with minor injuries. Hassan Jarwah returned to his own house half a mile away, bolted the door from the inside and went on to the roof.

The police rushed to the scene and unsuccessful attempts were made to get him to come down, but with a bomb in one hand and a sword in the other he remained on the roof. A large crowd assembled in the vicinity and traffic was suspended for a time, the roads being cleared with difficulty.

The man seeing the detachment of police in the road threw a bomb which exploded close to Rai Sahib Prem Singh, D. S. P., and some other police officials and others who were fortunate to escape serious injury, though a few received minor injuries.

MAN FIRED AT.

Permission was then obtained from the District Magistrate for the man to be fired at so as to force him to surrender himself and a shot was fired from another roof, the man being hit in the leg.

On being hit he fell down and in falling threw two more bombs on to the road below, but as it had already been cleared no casualties occurred.

The Hon. Mr. E. Baring, the Joint Magistrate, then got on to the roof with a cup of water which the man had been demanding and got him arrested. Five more bombs and two swords were found in his possession.

Hassan Jarwah was sent to the civil hospital where it was found that he had taken opium. The bullet was extracted from the wound. He is progressing well. While he was on the roof the man had his son who is about ten years old near him.—A. P.

SIMON TEAM TO LEAVE FOR KARACHI TO-DAY

MR. FAZLI HUSSEIN GIVES EVIDENCE IN CAMERA

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

The Simon Conference held a full day's sitting 'in camera' where Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Stow, Revenue Member, and the Finance Member respectively, were examined the whole of the morning. In the afternoon Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, gave evidence. After Sirdar Jogendra Singh, Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Stow again appeared before the Conference and gave evidence. It is understood that the examination of Sir Fazli Hussain and Mr. Stow had not concluded when the Conference rose for the day.

The examination of these Government members will be continued to-morrow. Other Ministers, Mr. Malik Ferozkhan Noor and Mr. Manoharlal, are also expected to be examined to-morrow.

The Commissioners leave on Friday night, for Karachi and make a halt at Sukkur where they inspect the Sukkur Barrage.

There was impressive "Depressed" classes demonstration this afternoon when over 500 members of the "Depressed" Classes Association assembled in the station compound to listen to the address by Mr. Raja who holds their brief on the Central Committee. Mr. Raja said that the demonstration was the most convincing proof of the awakening amongst the "Depressed" classes and advised them not to be down-hearted. He assured them that if they persevered and organised they would come into their own at no distant time.—Free Press.

RESTRICTION ON SUGAR TO END

PRESIDENT MACHADO'S DECISION

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—According to private advices, President Machado has sent a message to the Cuban Congress saying that he has decided to end the period of sugar restriction and that the grinding of the new crop will not start before 1st January 1920.—Reuter's Special.

about two months. Having completed his studies in India, an Indian student need not spend a very long time in Europe although it is desirable that everybody who can afford should have a trip abroad. For then he loses his fanciful notions about the White prestige and he would find the same human element all over the world.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP OUTLOOK

Bureau's Findings

CROP ESTIMATE RAISED TO 14,133,000 BALES Ginned to 1st Nov. 10,161,000 Bales

Bombay, Nov. 8, 11-30 p.m.

So frequently have Government Reports failed to confirm private expectations that for several days prior to the publication of each official crop forecast, it is not unusual for speculative operations to be mostly confined to the covering up of outstanding commitments. This process was continuously in evidence during the past few days but the wide-spread belief that to-day's yield indication would not decline below 14 1/2 million bales created an undercurrent of bearish sentiment with the result that longs were more inclined to liquidate than were shorts to cover and there was a decided increase in the volume of hedge pressure. When it became known that the Government end-October report indicated a yield of 14,133,000 bales, which

on the large volume of cotton bought on call.

For a comparative study it will worth while to recall past reports. On 3rd August when Bureau estimated crop 14,291,000 bales N. Y. January was quoted 19.98 which was followed by a sharp break of 146 points on the next day. On the 8th September when crop was estimated at 14,439,000 bales, the prices of January on the following working day declined 98 points to 17.98.

On the 8th October when the crop estimate was reduced to 13,993,000 bales prices advanced 40 points, for January with 19.05. To-day when the crop is anticipated to be 14,133,000 bales January was quoted 19.11.

Following table shows that the ginning returns up to 1st November during the past five seasons averaged at 70.1 per cent. while past ten years average show an average of 69.7 per cent.

MOUNT ETNA IN ERUPTION

Much Damage Done In Surround Country.

MANY TOWNSHIPS EVACUATED.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Catania.—According to seismological experts, the eruption of Mount Etna which started mildly on 5th November has now gained unprecedented proportions both as regards violence and the quantity of

lava. The eruption is likely to continue. Much damage has been done in the countryside and many townships have been evacuated. Mascali has been totally destroyed but its 10,000 inhabitants have evacuated. Giarratone with 20,000 inhabitants is seriously threatened.—Reuter.

GINNING RETURNS (in thousands).

Season	Nov. 1	p.c.	Final
1928-29	10,161	?	?
1927-28	9,921	7.6	12,743
1926-27	11,254	63.4	17,755
1925-26	11,207	65.5	16,123
1924-25	9,716	71.2	13,639
1923-24	7,556	74.3	10,171
1922-23	8,139	83.7	9,729
1921-22	6,616	83.3	7,978
1920-21	7,509	56.6	13,271
1919-20	6,305	55.7	11,326
1918-19	7,777	65.7	11,906

The New York futures market opened 4 points higher with January 18.80 and ruled quiet but steady prior to the Bureau report. When the market reopened after the Government Report prices advanced 35 points to 19.11 for January but reacted 5 points.

The local market fluctuated for Broach A/M. delivery between Rs. 337/8 and Rs. 342 and with New York 30 points higher, prices quoted Rs. 341 per candy.

GIVE NATION-WIDE SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

Indians to rally round the Swaraj Constitution and make every effort to force it through British Parliament. Once they got such a Bill, she declared, never again they would have to go to Parliament to make changes in that Bill. Mere proclamation of independence would not help them in the least in getting nearer their objective. Advocacy of independence had to be accompanied by an immediate boycott of law courts and councils and as a natural sequence to this people must gradually refuse to pay taxes.

In short, they had to accord their life to their declared beliefs. Above all they had to remember that it was not England which kept India dependent and in slavery, but it was the woeful apathy of Indians themselves towards their national interests.

Proceeding, Mrs. Besant said that her name had been very much linked with the question as to whether the All-Parties Conference should continue to exist or whether it should cease to exist when it had presented its report to the Congress. This question had been dismissed at Lucknow after the close of the Conference at which the President of the Congress, Dr. Ansari, was present and Pandit Motilal presided. The meeting discussed fairly fully as to what should be the future

policy of the All-Parties Conference. Pandit Motilal suggested that the Conference must be kept going and that auxiliary conferences should be formed in different provinces and each of those centres should be to popularise the Nehru Report.

She mentioned these facts in order to assure her critics that she did not do so on her own account. "She had the sanction of the meeting held at Lucknow as also of Dr. Ansari and Pandit Motilal."

Dr. Besant then asked the audience to deeply consider the question whether to continue the All-Parties Conference as a permanent organisation in the country or not. The All-Parties Conference was completely united in its demands. That was the main point which should weigh while discussing its continuance or otherwise. Some people were against its continuance because they thought it would be libel against the Congress. Dr. Besant thought these fears were unfounded because the All-Parties Conference was after all the creation of the Congress and therefore the Congress was its parent. She appealed to the audience to instruct their delegates to the Calcutta Congress to give their support to the Nehru Report and make the Congress really national.

In a few well chosen words, Mr. Chagla proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Besant. The proceedings then came to a close.

CEASE FIGHTING AMONG YOURSELVES

PROSPECTS OF ALL-INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimullah, M.L.A., Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference, who was a visitor at the United Provinces All-Parties Muslim Conference, in a statement to the press, says that he was greatly impressed by the representative character of the Conference. He availed himself of the opportunity to discuss with the delegates questions relating to the All-India Muslim Conference, and found them very enthusiastic about it. H. H. the Aga Khan's presence as President at the All-India Conference was unanimously regarded as indispensable.

MUSLIM CLAIMS OVERLOOKED.

Mr. Rahimullah added that although it was wrong to say that Muslim wanted to condemn the Nehru Report, yet they could not help feeling that it had overlooked their claims, and until the report was amended to provide adequate safeguards for them, Muslims could not accept it, although their demand for Dominion Status was unanimous. He gathered from the support that was being received from all parties in India, that the Delhi Conference would be very representative and could safely speak in the name of Muslim India. As unity amongst Muslims was absolutely vital to their interests, Mr. Fazal Rahimullah appealed to supporters of the Nehru report to cease propaganda work, and take active part in the All-India Muslim Conference, where they would not be invited but would be given a full opportunity of convincing the audience. He added that it did no credit to the Muslim community to fight amongst themselves and carry on strenuous propaganda against one another. The Conference would afford them ample opportunity to prove their case, and they should stop the creation of bad blood amongst themselves and prevent making themselves the laughing stock of the country.

Mr. Rahimullah intends to leave for Delhi to-night, to make arrangements for the All-India Muslim Conference, having been requested to do so by Hakim Mahmud Jamil Khan, Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A.P.

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S OUTBURST

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—In his presidential address to the so-called U. P. All-Parties Muslim Conference, Maulana Shaikat Ali has allowed himself to be led away by his misguided emotions. We never expected that the Maulana will join in the task of arousing the fanaticism of simple Muslims. Nothing more worse could be expected from a leader. When the country is passing through its worst crisis, and when our much-respected leaders are trying their level best to bring about mutual understanding between the Hindus and Muslims, is it not the height of folly and short-sightedness and incompetence in a leader like Maulana Shaikat Ali, if he is a leader now at all, to challenge the Hindu nation as a whole for a civil war, and entertain that vain and foolish hope that the Muslims will come out victorious in the end? But the Maulana has forgotten to tell us whether he is going to challenge the Hindus for such a war after gaining Swaraj or before that!

As for the Hindus, they will do well to ignore the provoking taunts and senseless boasts of the Maulana with as much contempt as these deserve.

Of late the Maulana has grown very jealous of the Hindu Maha Sabha. He says that it has much power. He even pines that the Muslims have not yet succeeded in organising such an institution. Evidently, he does not care for the Muslim League! No wonder that the Hindus have become self-conscious. They have realised, though a little late, that this world is ruled by the iron law of "survival of the fittest", and the Hindu youths are soon learning to give up impracticable idealisms and face facts from a practical and "this-worldly" standpoint. But we are the first people to recognise the elementary rights of the Muslims. Slowly but surely, both the parties are coming to an understanding. But certain fanatics are too impatient and dissatisfied. While the Maha Sabha is quite prepared to meet the Muslims upon a reasonable limit, it is by no means willing, quite naturally too, to disregard the rights of the Hindus.

Sir Mahomed Shafi and his coadjutors prefer going to the Simon Commission to gain the rights of Muslims. But our Maulana has discovered a surer road; and that is a civil war! Grown too wise indeed!—Yours, etc.,

A HINDU.

"KHILAFAT'S" CONDEMNATION

In the course of its leading article on the alleged demerits of the Nehru Report, the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" in its issue dated the 8th November thus comments on Maulana Shaikat Ali's presidential address delivered at Cawnpore:—"We cannot help saying that Maulana Shaikat Ali's one-sided presidential speech was responsible for creating in men like Mr. Zahur Ahmad the desire for

WANTED OPEN INQUIRY INTO LAHORE OUTRAGE

LALAJI AND PRESS COMMUNIQUE

WE WILL HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH DEPT. SHOW

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in a communication to the Associated Press with reference to the Punjab Government communiqué, says that it is, as usual, an extremely one-sided document and not in accordance with the facts. He will make no comment on it just now but await Mr. Boyd's report. The official version is, he adds, changing from day to day, and we will wait and see what further changes are made therein by the time Mr. Boyd's report is out.

WE DON'T ACCEPT INQUIRY.

We do not accept this enquiry, and I have no intention of appearing before Mr. Boyd to give any "relevant evidence." I will advise all my friends to do likewise. I frankly confess I expected nothing better from the Punjab Government. We do not want a Departmental enquiry, and we don't want an enquiry by a single member of the Indian Civil Service. If any enquiry is to be made it must be an open enquiry by a Commission consisting of two non-officials and one judicial officer. The members of the police must be subjected to cross-examination. I cannot do better than repeat the challenge already given by me.—A. P.

LALAJI TOUCHED BY MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes to the Press:—"I am deeply touched by the numerous messages of congratulations and sympathy I have received from my countrymen all over India in relation to the recent incident of a police attack on me. I cannot sufficiently thank them for the affectionate kindness and good-will. I thank the attack of the police has been on the whole a help to the national cause than otherwise."

"My first and foremost thanks are due to those who took on themselves the blows that were aimed at me. Amongst them I wish to thank Dr. Satyapal, Dr. Gopichand, Mr. Mohammed Alam, Rai-zada Hansraj and others."

DEWAN CHAMANLAL DEMAND PUBLIC INQUIRY

LAHORE, Nov. 8.

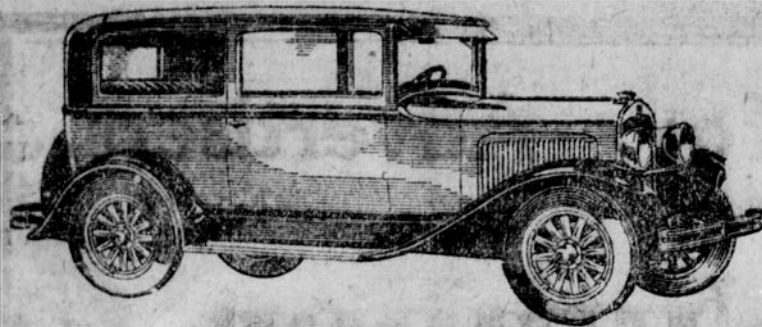
While congratulating the Government on the departmental enquiry into the occurrences at the railway station on the day the Simon Commission arrived, Dewan Chamanlal suggests that the proposed enquiry should be conducted by public men in whom the public has complete confidence. This he said did not mean that Mr. Boyd was not capable of doing justice. In suggesting it he was moved by his experience of English public affairs. He instanced the Savage enquiry in England which was conducted by men who had no connection with the Executive Government. He concluded: "Unless a judicial character is given to the inquiry justice will not be done.—A. P."

CAWNPORE LABOUR ASSOCIATION SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT

CAWNPORE, Nov. 8.

The Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha has recommended that a meeting of the All-India Trade Union Congress should be held at Jharia to adopt a resolution accepting the general principles underlying the Nehru Report, except the proposal relating to Dominion Status in which respect the Sabha thinks the Trade Union Congress should prefer complete independence. Another resolution of the Sabha recommends the repudiation of the Lucknow All-Parties Conference's decision regarding claims in respect of private property, the retention of which, in the opinion of the Mazdoor Sabha, will not ensure a comfortable life for each citizen. The Sabha also favours the adoption of a resolution by the Trade Union Congress regretting Indian political leaders' "indifference towards the Bombay Mill Strike."—A. P.

separate electorates. The Maulana could speak ill of some Hindu leaders, especially such amongst them as consider the Nehru Report to be the Revealed Book, but to indulge in attacks against the whole Hindu community was certainly unwarranted. If he had delivered the same speech at the Hindu Maha Sabha or the Congress, then it could not be held so objectionable. But to deliver such a one-sided speech at a Muslim Conference reminds us of the presidential address of Dr. Kitchlew delivered by him at the Belgaum Khilafat Conference. We know that no improvement in the country can ever be brought about by such speeches.



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A SUCCESSFUL INDIAN LIFE OFFICE

RAPIDLY GROWING BUSINESS

The Third Quinquennial Valuation Report of the working of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., is just published. The management of the Company deserve congratulations on the excellent results that their working has shown.

The Report shows a surplus of more than Rs. 3,59,000 of which more than Rs. 1,00,000 have been taken to the Reserve Fund. Rs. 56,000 have been appropriated during the period for paying dividends to the shareholders while Rs. 1,88,000 are recommended for paying bonuses to the policyholders. On a total business of just about a crore of rupees this result can be considered excellent. The Whole Life Policies will earn a bonus of Rs. 15 per year per 1,000 and the Endowment Policies will earn Rs. 12/8 per year per 1,000.

The Report declares that the management are going to give "Disability Benefits" to all the Policyholders without charging anything extra in the Premiums. In these days of stress and strain this should be considered a great advantage to the insuring public. Another advantage offered to the Policyholders is that Interim Bonuses will be paid on those policies which become claims before the next valuation. This would mean, in effect, that bonuses are annual even though the valuation is not made every year.

Having seen the results of the recent valuation of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., it will be interesting to examine the growth of this Indian Company, which is managed entirely by Indians. The Company was registered in 1913, but it commenced business in 1915. The present results are, therefore, the results of the actual working of thirteen years only. The first Chairman of the Company was Sir Phirozeshah M. Mehta, the far-seeing politician who knew that there was no economic salvation for India unless Banking and Insurance were entirely controlled by Indians. The Company subsequently had the late Sir Shapurji Broacha and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim as Chairman in succession.

The growth of the Company in the last five years could be seen at a glance from the following table:—

	1923	1924
New Business	938000	1173000
Premium Income	256000	317000
Interest Income	20000	57000
Claims (By Death & Maturity)	52000	72000
	1925	1926
New Business	1365000	1735000
Premium Income	362000	415000
Interest Income	61000	81000
Claims (By Death & Maturity)	81000	103000

	1927	1928
New Business	2325000	
Premium Income	480000	
Interest Income	92000	
Claims (By Death & Maturity)	148000	

The Indian Insurance Companies form a prominent landmark in the history of the Indianisation of commerce in India and they will help a great deal in winning "Swaraj" for India. Patriotic Indians are in duty bound to help Indian Insurance Companies.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

SIR LALLUBHAI ON IMPORTANCE OF LIFE INSURANCE

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., was held on Thursday to receive the Valuation Report for the period ending 31st December 1927, when Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Kt. presided.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In moving the adoption of the report Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the course of his speech said:—

The valuation surplus amounts to nearly Rs. 3,20,000 which amount should be considered very satisfactory looking to the age of the Company and the business on our books. To this amount of surplus we have added the sum of Rs. 40,000/- which we had in Reserve at the time of the last Valuation. According to our Articles we have taken a little more than Rupees One Lakh towards the Reserve Fund, which will make the position of our Company much stronger. The rest of the Surplus has been utilised in paying Dividends to the Shareholders and declaring the Bonus to the Policyholders. The several other benefits such as the granting of Interim Bonuses and the Disability Benefits which have been recommended by the Board in consultation with the Actuary are sure to be very attractive to the Insuring public and they will ultimately benefit the Company as a whole.

The value of life Insurance is now being realised by the Indian Public in a greater degree than before. Life Insurance is equally useful to

WOMEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY, MALVAN

AN APPEAL FOR SUPPORT

Mr. K. S. Desai, Secretary of the Women's Education Society writes:—

The primary object of the Women's Education Society is the spread and popularisation of women's education in furtherance of which the Society has been running for the last fourteen years "Kanyashala", an institution imparting secondary education to girls. The Society aims at providing education on national lines and with that aim in view the curriculum of the school has been so devised as to make the girls good housewives and mothers and above all good social and national workers in their after lives. The utility of this curriculum has been emphasised by many a learned educationist and it is, no doubt, a matter for pride to the Society that out of ten girls who have completed their educational course, five have actively engaged themselves in social service and the rest are receiving higher education with the same view of social service.

The Society has been registered under the Registration Act and claims as its President His Highness the Sar Desai Maharaj of Sawantwadi. The internal management of the Society is under the supervision of a Managing Committee composed of influential educated men. The ever expanding sphere of the Society's activities has made it absolutely necessary that the Society should have its own land and building. The Society has bought a piece of land through the Government at an expense of Rs. 2,150 but it has not been possible for it to construct a suitable building of its own, obviously, for want of enough funds.

ONE RUPEE FUND SCHEME.

The cost such a building is estimated at Rs. 20,000. This again has to be supplemented by a pretty big fund which is required for the purposes of permanent capital, a residency for girls and another building for primary school. In ordinary times, it would not have been altogether impossible to raise the necessary funds out of munificent donations given by charitably disposed rich people, but in these days of economic stringency it is certainly not advisable to rely on big donations and thus wait indefinitely for the fulfilment of Society's most cherished aims. With a view to enable the Society to bring within the fold of its sympathisers all people, rich and poor alike, the Managing Committee of the Society have devised and put into operation a "One Rupee Fund" scheme. The scheme is practical and, no doubt, within the reach of everybody. To conclude, we earnestly appeal to all to support this scheme and thereby help a useful national cause.

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS

EVIDENCE BEFORE TARIFF BOARD

At the resumed sitting of the Tariff Board in the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on Thursday, Messrs. Ramnagar Dongsingh and L. Gupta, representatives of Messrs. Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Works, Limited, were examined in regard to costs of chemicals. The representatives of the Eastern Chemical Company, Limited, were also present at the inquiry. The evidence was mainly confined to cost of production of various chemical products.

The professional man as well as to the business man. The Insurance Companies also are now trying to meet the various needs of the public by issuing several kinds of Policies such as Educational Policies, Marriage Policies, Joint Life Policies, &c. It has been freely mentioned in the Western countries that if the general public understood the value of Life Insurance there would be no charitable houses for vagrants or even workhouses. Fortunately India is learning to realise this now and the Insurance Companies are bound to play a very prominent part in the economic reconstruction of our Society.

After quoting figures for the quinquennial (1923-27) Sir Lallubhai added: "This record of progress for our Company is indeed very satisfactory. There appear to be no great and surprising jumps but the progress is quite steady. This has kept down the expense ratio of our Company to a percentage which compares favourably with that of many other companies. This ratio as shown in the Government Blue Book is 91 per cent on the First year's Business and 13 per cent on the Renewal Business."

RESOLUTIONS.

After the remarks of the Chairman the following Resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Actuary's Third Valuation Report for the quinquennium ending 31st December 1927 be and is hereby received and adopted.

(2) That a Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent i.e. Rs. 15/- per thousand on "Whole Life" Participating Policies and 1 1/4 per cent i.e. Rs. 12/8 per thousand per year on other participating Policies be and is hereby sanctioned for the period of Valuation.

It was further resolved that an Interim Bonus at the same rate be allowed in the case of Policies becoming claims before the next Valuation.

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DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.	
Bengal D./J.	273
Broach A./M.	337
Oomra D./J.	300

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Nov. 8.		
Bengal	286	281	296
Sindh	286	281	296
Punjab	284	279	274
Rajputana	286	281	296
Oomra No. 3	310	300	288

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 8.	
100 K. Devchand & Co. Sindhurni	240
100 Do. Akola	306
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Chandur	28
100 Bussan & Co. Waghajia	320
100 Do. Chandur	280
100 Forbes & Co. Ujhani New	293
100 Hindus Mill Nasrabad	253
100 Petit Mill Upland	327
100 Birla Bros. Muthia	200
200 Bombay & Co. Akola New	288
100 Gokak Mill Hansi	268
1000 Do. Banusa	245
100 A. Damodar Dhaman-	
100 Do. Berar	255
100 N. Fatehali Chitorgarh	263
100 Gokak Mill Khangaon	240
100 Arjun Khimjee Gadag	341
100 Bombay & Co. Nandura New	306

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Bombay, Nov. 8.		
In full-pressed	Since 1st	September.	
Bales.	Yester-	This	Last
	day	year	year.
Khandesh	464	3,209	1,130
Central India	117	7,864	7,388
Barsi & Nagar	254	3,167	1,535
Hyderabad-Ga-			
rami	31	1,251	676
Berar	3,749	22,045	10,196
Central Pro-			
vinces	1,680	11,233	3,026
Total Oomras	6,295	48,768	24,071
Dholera	630	3,734	13,071
N.-W. Pro-			
vinces	1,828	28,120	16,430
Rajputana	35	1,371	5,520
Sind-Punjab	202	1,447	6,388
Broach		2,608	2,345
Coompta and			
Dharwar	192	2,639	2,339
Westerns-Nor-			
therns	134	2,893	2,734
Cocanada			
Tinnevely and			
Cambodia	1	1,196	6,043
Persian		30	2,196
American		778	18,472
Egyptian and			
African		8,535	4,812
Comilla, Burma &			
other sorts			2
Total	9,317	102,120	104,423

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

	1st Sept. to 1st Nov.		
In full-pressed	Yester-	This	Last
Bales.	day	year	year.
Europe	535	115,684	64,456
Japan and			
China	2,208	214,126	59,310
Coast Ports	.....	3,345	2,696
Up-Country by			
Rail	.....	2 5,812	13,097
Alloat in harbour			
for Europe, China			
and Japan	.....	9,479	1,232
Total	2,743	368,446	140,791

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 8.	
	Ready	Ready
	Red leafy	Average
Bengal Superfine	270	.....
Bengal Fine	265	.....
Bengal F.G.	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	265	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	255	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	305	290
Nagpur Fine	305	290
Yeotmal Fine	295	280
Arvi Fine	295	280
Amraoti Fine	290	265
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	250
Mulkapur Fine	275	245
Khandesh Fine	260	240
Muthia Fine	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.	.....	205
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	250/60
Purna F.G.G.S.	.....	250
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	.....	255
Indore/Ujjain Fine	.....	250
Burwah Sanavud Fine	.....	250/55
Surat Fine	.....	.....
Broach Fine	.....	.....
Broach F.G.	.....	.....
Westerns M.G.	300	.....
Cambodia	380	.....
Miraj/Sangli	310	.....
Compta Good	325	.....
Dholera	.....	.....
Kadi/Virgam	.....	.....

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 8.	
London Ready	26 10 0
London Forward	26 11 0
America Cent.	58 1 0
China Opening	2 7 9
China Closing	2 7 9
Ready	60 3 0

O.	H.	L.	6 p.m.
Kartik	59/15	60/3	59/15 60/3
Tejmundi	-111-		
Magsor	60/2	60/6	60/2 60/6
Tejmundi	1/2		

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady.

Conditions remain unchanged.

GOLD.

Ready	21 5 9
Kartik	21 5 6
Magsor	21 5 6
National City	21 8 9
N. Manordass	21 8 0
N. Mohilal	21 5 9

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 8.	
Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs.	47/14, Highest Rs. 47/15/6, Lowest Rs. 47/11. Closing Rs. 47/13/6.
Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4/6/4-1/2, Closing Rs. 4/6/3.	
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 53/7, Lowest 53/5/6, Closing Rs. 53/9/6.	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.	
Wheat	1,215 Cwts
Linseed	3,517 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	228 "
Gingelly seeds	566 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts	23,257 "
Castorseed	3,885 "
Rice	2,407 "
Myrabollams	1,055 "
Cottonseed	3,063 "
Gram	2,817 "
Joowar	1,426 "
Maize	5 "
Barley	367 "
Bajree	664 "
Coal	177 Tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 7.	
T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.09
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.16
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Chartered Bank of India, A. & C. £ 22.	
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £141.	
P. & O. Banking Corporation £ 9-1/2	
National Bank £ 53.	
Eastern Bank £ 7-1/8.	
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. £ 89-1/2.	
Conversion Loan £ 77-5/8.	
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent. £ 103.	
Rupce Paper 3-1/2 per cent. £ 54.	
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. Sterling £ 61-1/8.	
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling £ 71-3/8.	
Consols £ 55-3/4.	
War Loan, 5 per cent. £ 101-1/2.	
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. £ 94-3/4	

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Nov. 7.	
Demand Bills	484 1/2

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 7.	
Silver—Market is quiet.	
Spot	26-5/8
Forward	26-11/16

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.	
November	17.03—04
December	17.30—05
January	17.40—05
February	17.40—05
March	17.60—06
April	17.60—06
May	17.79—06
June	17.79—06
July	18.02—06
August	18.02—06
September	18.02—06
October	18.07—06
November	17.96—06
Sakellaris, F.G.F., Spot	17.80

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Congress Number

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. K. A. Sapre, Officiating Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. K. Patkar, Officiating District Judge, Sholapur, to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Boroughs of Sholapur and Pandharpur in the district of Sholapur.

Mr. Patkar to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the district of Sholapur excluding the Municipal Boroughs of Sholapur and Pandharpur.

Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from 1st February 1929 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. V. B. Arje, an officer of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, has been posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 1st October 1928.

Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 3rd November 1928, vice Mr. A. M. Green.

Mr. R. H. Hiranandani, M. C. P. S., B. M. S. has been granted an extension of leave on average pay for two months with effect from the forenoon of 1st November 1928.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months with effect from the 11th March 1929 or subsequent date of relief.

Rear-Admiral H. T. Walwyn, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 16th November 1928, vice Captain Sir E. J. Headlam.

Hyderabad (Sind).—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay went through a crowded programme on Wednesday beginning with the opening of Shamas Prasad at 9 a.m. and finishing with the laying of the foundation stone of the Wilson Scout Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. Later His Excellency proceeded to the Co-operative Institute grounds to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Institute.—A. P.



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Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

BANGALORE DISTURBANCES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

RECORDING OF EVIDENCE CONCLUDES

BANGALORE, Nov. 7.

After a session extending for nearly two months the Bangalore Disturbances Enquiry Committee concluded recording evidence this evening. Nearly 130 witnesses representing various conflicting interests were examined by the committee. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Chairman concluded by saying "whatever the procedure we adopted in respect of the enquiry, was done at the initiative of and with the approval of the whole committee. To say we had no differences at all would indeed be a laudible compliment to my learned colleagues."—A. P.

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THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
R. P. MASANI, Manager.

NEHRU REPORT ON THE ANVIL

(Continued from page 6.)
such a body becomes the accepted constitution of this country.

TWO OPPOSING FORCES.

There are at present two sections of Indian politicians who try to pick holes in the Nehru Report. The Extremist section of the Congress headed by stalwarts like Shrinivasa Iyengar and Satyamurti whose sincerity, integrity and adherence to the principles they enunciate I do not for a moment doubt, is opposing the report on the ground that since the report has accepted Dominion Status as its goal, it is opposed to their goal of complete Independence. This argument, however, is not sound and will not convince any sensible man. It is conclusively proved that without violating the Congress resolution of complete Independence every member of that august body, can give his approval to the Report which is the minimum and unanimous demand of the whole country.

The other section is predominantly of Indian Muslims headed by Sir Mahomed Shafi who owes much of his reputation to the Government patronage and Mr. Shaikat Ali, a Khilafatist. Their whole force of opposition is based on the ground that the Report does not provide adequate representation to the Muslims in the various public bodies, legislative or otherwise, and the public services. I would like here to sound a note of warning to the Indian Muslims that this sort of pre-eminently communal agitation will not be tolerated any longer in this country and will be resented both by Hindus and Muslims equally. India of the future does not admit the principle of communal representation, reservation of seats for minorities and proportionate representation in the services. India of the future is only for Indians irrespective of caste and creed.

Muslims need not be afraid of a Hindu domination. Any patriotic man whether a Muslim or a Parsi will be successful in any predominantly Hindu constituency provided he wins their confidence and works solely for the constituency and the country. I would like here to illustrate a concrete example. Mr. Narayan the Back-bay hero who is a Parsi stood as a candidate for the election of the Bombay Council in a predominantly Hindu constituency and gave a hollow beating to his Hindu opponents. Patriotic men irrespective of their caste and creed will set their proper place in the future India. It is now the imperative duty of Muslim leaders to give a proper lead to the Muslims.

The simile of two horses driving a chariot is very appropriate here. The extremist Congressmen and the back-ward Muslims are like two horses driving the chariot of Swaraj. The extremist horse is running very fast while the backward Muslim is very slow and sluggish. The position is preposterous. In order to maintain a regulated speed between the two, the speed of the former must be checked and that of the latter must be increased. The acceptance of the Nehru Report will do it.

We see signs every day of the Report being deep-rooted in the country. The politically advanced men and parties have given their approval to the Report and to that extent the Report has stood the test and come out successful. The extremists in the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Delhi have declared that though their goal is complete Independence, they are not against the Nehru Report. The Report has, therefore, stood the test of this section. It is now to be hoped that it will stand the test of the Muslim Conference which is to meet shortly to consider it and come out triumphant in the final round and thus become the sanctioned constitution of Hindu India and Muslim India.

AYURVED V. MODERN WESTERN MEDICINE

(Continued from page 6.)

both the systems should be combined, the Anatomy, Surgery, Midwifery and experimental physiology of the modern Western system and the dietetics, the methods of health preservation (Individual hygiene), the better known Indian drugs and the specific methods of treatment of the Ayurvedic system. Lt. Col. Knowles, I.M.S., Professor, the Calcutta School, Tropical Medicine, Editor, "The Indian Medical Gazette"—Editorial, November 1924: I hope "Diogenes" will now be satisfied wherein lies the superiority of Ayurved over Allopathy.

"Diogenes" has next shown great originality in explaining the "unwise pronouncement of the late Sir Percy Lukis and Lord Hardinge "as political lies" to humour a certain class of people. He is, no doubt, a great psychologist in reading aught these "unwise pronouncements" of a former D. G. of the I. M. S. and a former Viceroy of India. But a little bird whispers in our ears that those "unwise pronouncements" are, no doubt, very "unwise" from the point of view of "vested interest." We cannot expect that every foreign critic of Ayurved will rise above "vested interest" to give the devil of Ayurved its due. Men of "Diogenes" type cannot see eye to eye with greater souls who can rise above "vested interest" and boldly proclaim the truth, though it goes against their narrow self-interest. (To Be Continued).

CONGRESS AND INDEPENDENCE

MR. SATYAMURTI'S STATEMENT

BOMBAY, Nov. 7.

Mr. S. Satyamurti in a statement to the press, says:—

"I am glad that the All-Parties' Conference Committee has given effect to the resolution of the Working Committee that all the members of the A. I. C. C. should form part of the Convention to consider the draft constitution but the fact that the attempt was made to exclude them is significant. There is need for zealous and careful watch on the part of Congressmen to see to it that their attitude is neither misunderstood nor misinterpreted by the All-Parties' Conference.

The Delhi A. I. C. C. resolutions make it perfectly clear that on the question of Independence the Congress cannot and will not parley with other parties. That is the only addition I should like to make to Pandit Motilal's interpretation of the Delhi resolutions. The A. I. C. C. did not and will not stand by the All-Parties' Conference on the question of Dominion Status. The Congress representatives on the All-Parties' Conference will have to make it perfectly clear to their comrades that they do not accept the Dominion Status recommendation of the All-Parties' Conference and that the Congress cannot work for Dominion Status.

NOTHING TO DO WITH DOMINION STATUS.

"I see the phrase "a great step towards political advance" used by the A. I. C. C. in regard to the Nehru Report is being used as amounting to approval of the Dominion Status part of it. That it is not so is made abundantly clear by the other parts of the resolution but also by the phrase "without prejudice to the Congress resolution relating to complete Independence." If there be any ambiguity in the matter I trust it will be made clear by Provincial Congress Committees to whom Pandit Motilal has appealed. I appeal to them to say clearly that they will have nothing to do with any Dominion Status Constitution. Provincial Congress Committees will also have to give mandates to their representatives on the A. I. C. C. to attend the Convention and stand by the Congress position there, namely, that they can accept no Dominion Status Constitution but can at best agree to full responsible Government as the basis of the Constitution leaving the question of India's connection with England undecided each party carrying on its own propaganda in this matter.

I may add that this formula was agreed to at the Delhi meeting of the Conference in March last by Pandit Malaviya, Dr. Besant, Mr. Jinnah, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. Jayakar, Kelkar, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others. If the convention will not agree to this the A. I. C. C. members will have no option but to withdraw from it on this question.

SURPRISE AT DR. BESANT'S ATTITUDE.

"I must also express my surprise at the position taken up by Dr. Besant, Pandit Malaviya and Lalaji when Congressmen in exercise of that liberty expressly reserved to them by the Lucknow Conference go forward with their propaganda for Independence. Let the All-Parties' Conference clearly understand that whatever individual Congressmen may say the great majority party in the Congress to-day stands for Independence and no compromise is possible on that matter. I see Dr. Besant threatens to set up a rival show to the Congress in the shape of a permanent All-Parties' Conference. She is welcome to any political amusement but the Congress will not allow any Congressmen holding any office in the Congress to coquet with such rival shows to the Congress. The moment the All-Parties' Conference shows any such signs the Congress will withdraw itself from it. In the light of Dr. Besant's statement I wish we had done this at Delhi, but it is not too late and Calcutta will carefully consider it. May I suggest to our readers that instead of inviting us to a fight on the question of Dominion Status they may welcome and use our hearty co-operation which has been promised by Mr. Shrinivasa Iyengar publicly in the matter of popularising the other very important resolutions especially those relating to a solution of the communal problem, which after all are the most valuable parts of the Report."—A. P.

TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS

OCTOBER PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., report that the total approximate production of the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of October 1928 was:—
Tons,
Pig Iron 40,231
Steel Ingots 40,710
Finished Steel 33,751

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY NOVEMBER 9 1928

COERCIVE METHODS IN BARDOLI

Indictment by Committee of M. L. C'S.

HOW TO PREVENT ANOTHER BARDOLI

Introduce Civilised Notion of Land-tax

The Committee consisting of Messrs. K. M. Munshi, M. L. C., Hooseinbhoi A. Laljee, M. L. C., H. B. Shivdasani, M. L. C., Rao Sahab Bhimbhai R. Naik, M. L. C., Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, M. L. C., Mr. N. B. Chandrachud, M. L. C. and Mr. B. G. Kher was appointed to investigate into the methods adopted by officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegations that irregular, illegal, harsh and vindictive measures had been taken by them in that matter. The Committee has now submitted its report to the Chairman and members of the Coalition Nationalist Party in the Bombay Legislative Council. "We have no desire," the Committee say, "to open the sore which had been closed by a happy settlement. But at the same time we feel that a record such as our report may serve to prevent a repetition of the situation." The Committee find that the Government adopted measures which were drastic and oppressive far beyond the immediate needs of the revenue collection, which did not regard the technicalities of law with scrupulous respect, which more often than not disregarded the considerations of the general well-being towards the classes affected thereby and which were directed to punishing those whom Government wrongly considered as having usurped their authority and to over-awing those who had accepted the lead of the so-called usurpers. The Committee make specific recommendations in order to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate situation as was found in Bardoli, the principal of these recommendations is that the principle of assessment should be brought in a line with the civilised notions of land tax prevailing in the West and an appeal to civil courts must be given where the assessment is found to be unsatisfactory. We give below a summary of the findings and recommendations of the Committee:

To
THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE COALITION NATIONALIST PARTY
IN THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEAR SIR,
We constituted ourselves into a Committee with the following terms of reference:—

- (a) To investigate into and report on the methods adopted by the officials in the Surat District in respect of the collection of revised assessment in the Bardoli Taluka and in particular the allegations that irregular, illegal, harsh and vindictive measures have been taken by them in the said matter;
 - (b) To investigate into and report on the conditions to which the peasants in the Bardoli Taluka have been reduced by reason of the said methods;
 - (c) To report on such other matters germane to the above general questions as may be considered necessary; and
 - (d) For the purpose aforesaid, to take evidence, oral or documentary.
2. By a resolution dated the 8th July 1928, the Coalition Nationalist Party of the Bombay Legislative Council ratified the appointment of the Committee and sanctioned the terms of reference.
3. We have held 11 sittings, at Bardoli and a Bombay. Those at Bardoli occupied several hours on most occasions on consecutive days. In the course of our sittings, we received 153 written statements. The Committee examined witnesses and examined such documents as were made available to them.
4. In response to the invitations of the Committee a large number of people came forward to give evidence. A still larger number were willing to make their statements and give evidence, but the Committee decided to examine only typical cases and only a few instances of each kind of irregularity or other alleged misconduct were selected and after examining these witnesses, it was not necessary to have further evidence on the same points and to multiply instances. This was obviously necessary as otherwise as there were many hundreds attachments, distraints, forfeitures and sales, we would have had to prolong our inquiry for several months. It was not even possible to examine at length all the witnesses, owing to the limited time at the disposal of the Committee and therefore the work of taking down their statements in a concise form after putting them questions was entrusted to several lawyers from Surat and Bombay, who kindly offered their services. The Committee then examined the witnesses, who appeared with these statements and they were very carefully and closely questioned with regard to their statements and as far as possible, the rules of evidence were followed and hearsay evidence was excluded. The procedure followed by the Committee is the usual procedure followed by all investigating Committees and in fact the only procedure which can be followed if the inquiry is to be kept within reasonable bounds and restricted to relevant issues.
5. We invited Government as well as Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and his associate to assist us in the inquiry. The former declined, but the latter we must gratefully acknowledge, rendered every assistance. Except when evidence was taken in camera we found the C. I. D. officer regularly in attendance. We are conscious that the materials placed before us could have been better sifted had we an opportunity of getting the Government's point of view. The inquiry being unofficial and *ex-parte* has brought with it the incompleteness which is inherent in every inquiry not conducted in a contested case in a court of law. We have however devoted scrupulous care to exclude unreliable or indirect testimony and to scrutinise the evidence before us and to see that the conclusions which we have formed are warranted by the facts placed before us. And though our conclusions may not be as satisfactory as they would have been had we been assisted by Governments in their general nature they are fully supported by an overwhelming volume of unimpeachable evidence in our possession.
6. On the 6th August 1928 the Bardoli struggle ended by a very honourable settlement. All the evidence was taken and the draft report was ready; we had therefore to consider whether we should now pursue our labours on the same lines as before and to complete the report. We have no desire to open the sore which had been closed by a happy settlement. But at the same time, we felt that a record such as our report may

serve to prevent a repetition of the situation. From other points of view also we considered it necessary to publish our report, now that for all practical purposes we have completed our work. The Land Revenue policy of the Bombay Government is in a most unsatisfactory condition. The relations between Government and the agriculturists are dangerously vague, the principles of assessment highly unsatisfactory, the methods of recovery stringent in the extreme. And the growing dissatisfaction towards the policy, the legislative efforts that are being made to bring it under popular control, the expected transfer of Land Revenue from the Reserved to the Transferred side make it imperative that the working of the policy as seen in Bardoli, the dangerous extent to which it could be pushed even within the limits of existing law, the points at which it is likely to travel outside these limits should be placed before the general public as well as before the higher authorities. We therefore at a meeting of the Committee on the 19th August 1928 resolved to adhere to the lines as we had set before us, and at the same time so to alter certain parts of the report as to serve this wider object. In particular, we have as far as possible omitted specifying names of the victims of the policy to save bitterness.

7. In conclusion, we have to thank Mr. Purshottam Tricundas, Bar-at-Law, who has at great sacrifice so ably assisted us in our work. We are also indebted to Mr. D. T. Vakharia, Solicitor, Mr. Bhatubhai, Umarvadia, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. N. M. Marfatia, B.A., LL.B., for valuable assistance, to Mr. N. H. Belgamwala who has kindly undertaken to publish the report to and Mr. M. C. Chhagla, Bar-at-Law for going through the final proofs.

Yours sincerely,

K. M. MUNSHI.
HOOSSEINBHOY A. LALJEE.
H. B. SHIVDASANI.
BHIMBHAI R. NAIK.
M. D. D. GILDER.
N. B. CHANDRACHUD.
B. G. KHER.

Bombay

23rd September 1928.

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS CHAPTER VII.

1. In some cases notices of forfeiture were not prepared and affixed according to law; in some cases, notices were affixed at wrong places; some notices were affixed long after the expiry of the period mentioned therein. The number of cases of irregular notices actually put before us is fairly large and drawn from different places in the Taluka and indicate that irregularity was not restricted to any small area of the Taluka.

CHAPTER IX.

2. Over 6000 notices were issued against khatedars covering the bulk of the lands in Bardoli. These lands were quite disproportionate in value to the assessment recoverable in respect thereof, as the general value of lands in Bardoli according to Government's report is about 50 to 100 times the assessment recoverable therefrom. Such forfeiture is indefensible from either moral or administrative point of view.

CHAPTER X.

3. Lands of the value of over Rs. 3,00,000/- were disposed of for Rs. 11,000/- under the drastic powers vested in the Executive for disposal of land. Such disposal of lands for assessment highly disproportionate in value was totally unjustifiable though technically correct.

CHAPTER XI.

4. In many cases proceedings for the distraints and sales of moveable properties were illegal or irregular.

CHAPTER XII.

5. Numerous cases of breaking open the doors of dwelling houses, spread over different villages, show that the forcing open of doors was by no means the isolated action of a wayward officer but was resorted to as a matter of concerted policy. Doors of houses were broken open without any inquiry as to whether the door attempted to be broken or broken open was that of a khatedar.

CHAPTER XIII.

6. There are numerous cases in which distraints were levied before sunrise and after sunset. These were a source of great harassment to the villagers.

CHAPTER XI.

7. Articles such as cooking vessels, beds etc., seeds, carts and bullocks which are exempted from attachment were not withstanding such exemption seized.

CHAPTER XI.

8. In numerous cases Japti officers while levying attachments made no inquiry whether they were attaching the property of a defaulter khatedar or of any other person. In many cases as a matter of fact they seized the property of persons who were not liable to pay any land revenue whatever and the onus of showing that the property did not belong to a khatedar was invariably thrown on the non-khatedars whose property was wrongfully seized. In some cases even while selling the property so seized no attempt was made to find out as to whose property was being sold.

CHAPTER XII.

9. In numerous cases articles distrained were sold at gross undervalue and Policemen and Revenue peons were allowed to make bids and to purchase these articles at the auction sales.

CHAPTER XIII.

10. The animals distrained were very severely beaten in most cases. While at the thana they were not properly looked after in the sense that they were not properly fed or watered.

CHAPTER XIV.

11. The employment of Pathans for "japti" among a peaceful people was unnecessary and unjustifiable. There is evidence to the effect that Pathans employed were guilty of indecent and improper behaviour and in at least one case of molestation of a woman. In some cases the Pathans also committed small thefts. They were also guilty of ill-treatment of animals.

CHAPTERS XV, XVI AND XVII.

12. Government invoked the assistance of Criminal Law to punish the Satyagraha workers and to break the peoples' movement. In several cases the use of Criminal Law was unjustifiable and vindictive.

13. Government did not act fairly in appointing a subordinate Revenue official as a magistrate to try and dispose of prosecutions which were launched and in installing a Court in the heated atmosphere of Bardoli.

14. The Government as prosecutor did not lead proper evidence and the process of identification was untrustworthy. The evidence on which these convictions were secured was one sided and untrustworthy. Most convictions were at best for offences which were merely technical. In many cases the persons present on the spot were not called.

15. The Magistrate was wrong in not insisting on better evidence and in some cases has taken an incorrect view of law. In cases even of nominal offences Government asked for deterrent sentences. The Magistrate in most cases agreed with this view and imposed sentences which were out of proportion to the gravity of the offence.

CHAPTER XVII.

16. The simultaneous and rigorous employment of the processes allowed by the Land Revenue Code and other incidental activities like wholesale forfeiture, sales at gross under-value, disregard of procedure in cases of forfeiture, distraints and sales, the employment of Pathans, harsh treatment of cattle and their sales to butcher, posting of Pathans and Police in front of the houses of khatedars for hours together, levying distraints, use of Criminal Law and such other measures prove that the processes were worked harshly.

17. These measures were adopted harshly by Government in order to bring the highest possible pressure short of military occupation principally to induce the Taluka of Bardoli to give up the Satyagraha movement. Government officials unjustifiably refused to believe that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and the Satyagrahis were fighting only a local economic issue. Thus Government adopted measures which were principally directed to the form of the movement as apart from the object

thereof; which were drastic and oppressive far beyond the immediate needs of revenue collection; which did not regard the technicalities of law with scrupulous respect; which more often than not disregarded the considerations of general well-being towards the classes affected thereby; and which were directed to punishing those whom Government wrongly considered as having usurped their authority and to over-awing those who had accepted the lead of the so-called usurpers. Thus we cannot but come to the conclusion that the measures adopted by Government were punitive and had for their object retribution and not mere revenue collection and as such were vindictive.

CHAPTER XIX.

18. The rigorous employment of coercive measures consolidated the Bardoli Taluka leading to the adoption of concerted action to counteract the activities of Government. The official activities led to the resignations of Talatis and Patels and attempts to persuade or threaten the villagers or village-officers resulted in the adoption by the people of social boycott against waverers. As a result of official activities all normal work in the Taluka was suspended.

19. As a result of the official activities cattle suffered very seriously in health, as will be seen from the following table:—

The Statistics available from 76 villages of the Taluka.

Total number of buffaloes	16,611
Buffaloes suffering illness	3,801
Total number of bullocks	13,091
Bullocks suffering illness	424
Inflammation and Excoriation of skin	960
Pressure sores	92
Ulcerated and worm-eaten	2,155
Miscellaneous illness	1,018
Total number of deaths	93

20. People also suffered in health. Government Departments failed to take proper precaution to see that no injury was done to the health of the people as a result of their policy. The fact that the incarceration of the people was self-inflicted does not exonerate Government from their responsibility for the well-being of the people.

Recommendations.

21. In our opinion, we would not be doing justice to our labours if we did not set out in short the measures which in our opinion should be taken to prevent the recurrence of such an unfortunate situation as was found in Bardoli. The measures which we suggest are the following:—

(1) The Land Revenue Policy should be revised and in particular the following changes should be made:—

- (a) The relation between Government and agriculturists should be properly defined;
- (b) The principle of assessment should be brought in a line with the civilised notions of land-tax prevailing in the West and an appeal to civil courts must be given where the assessment is found to be unsatisfactory;
- (c) The methods of recovery should be better defined in the Code itself and should approximate to the remedies for recovery of money claims as given by the civil law, may be without the intervention of the civil law;
- (d) The power of disposal of forfeited lands at present given to the Collector and the Executive should be taken away;
- (e) The law must be so amended that the processes of recovery could not be put into operation before the expiry of the period of notice, and concurrently;
- (f) The order for distraints should be given in a form prescribed by the rules;
- (g) The Collector must not have the power conclusively to decide what the articles exempted from distraint are and the distraint should not be effected before sunrise or after sunset and in no case by forcing open the doors in any manner;
- (h) The large powers left now with the Executive of making rules and passing resolutions should be taken away, and the salutary provisions which safeguard the rights and liberties of the khatedars must be incorporated in the Code.

(2) In any campaign for the recovery of revenue the departments like Police, Justice and Excise should not indirectly be made use of and considerations of the general well-being of the people should not be lost sight of by Government in the zeal for recovery of revenue.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

REMOVING A MISAPPREHENSION

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It has been reported in the press that Mr. Huseinbhoi A. Lalji, M. L. C., who is a member of the Advisory Committee of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, speaking at the Third Quarterly Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, stated as follows:—

"The Advisory Committee is consulted only when it suits Government to do so, and Government carry only such of their proposals as meet with their own approval. The work being carried on at present in block No. 2 is against the decision of that Committee."

As the last sentence may create the impression that the reclamation of block No. 2 is being carried out against the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, Government desire to explain that the Advisory Committee, since its constitution was revised, has been consulted at every stage of the operations in Back Bay. As the responsibility for the scheme rests with Government, the ultimate decision on any question must be made by them. All the recommendations of the Advisory Committee have been accepted by Government

except in one instance. This had reference to a question whether a bund in block No. 2 should consist of a reinforced concrete screen or earthwork. The Committee recommended the reinforced concrete screen while Government decided to adopt the earthen bund on the grounds that there were practical difficulties in constructing the reinforced concrete screen and that the earthen bund was the cheaper work in the long run. This is apparently the work to which Mr. H. A. Lalji refers as being carried on in block No. 2 against the decision of the Advisory Committee. The remark does not apply to the reclamation of block No. 2 as a whole.

Mr. Lalji also stated that the estimated cost of the whole scheme should be revised. A revised estimate of the whole scheme, including the cost of development, may await a sanctioned layout regarding which Government are awaiting the recommendations of the special committee appointed in July 1927. On the recommendation of the Standing Advisory Committee the estimated cost of the scheme, excluding development, is at present under revision.

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